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Established 1887

Expects President to Win

Rockefeller Ready Ford Is Defeated

By Warren Weaver Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT).—President Rockefeller in-
dicated yesterday that he would
be available for the Republican
nomination if Ronald
Reagan should eliminate Presi-
dent Ford from competition in
the primaries.



President Rockefeller
invoked at
arst Trial

By Philip Hager

FRANCISCO, Feb. 5.—Had
he joined her captors in
bank robbery, a "vulgar"
and "abused" Patricia
would have been "blown"
chief defense counsel F.
Bailey contended yesterday.
20-minute opening state-
ment, Mr. Bailey argued that her
pers had conditioned the
of the 21-year-old news-
betrans to the degree that
are mention of the words
struck terror in her heart.
apprehension reached a
when she was arrested by
I agent Sept. 18, he said.
Her terror mounted to the
which is probably highest
human being can stand
passing out—she became
unconscious.

her Challenges Expected

nate Panel Defeats 2 Bids Scrap Concorde Decision

By Robert Sizer

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—
Senate Commerce Com-
mittee yesterday rejected two attempts
to delay transportation Secre-
tary William Coleman's decision
to scrap the Anglo-French Con-
corde transport to land

United States. But further
action was expected in Con-
gress and the courts and before
governments.

Meanwhile, Mr. Coleman, on a
television interview, defend-
ing his ruling, permitting four
Concorde flights to New
York and two to Washington for
month trial period, to de-
termine whether the 1,400-mile-
per-hour jetliner is environ-
mentally acceptable and economically
feasible.

Senate Commerce panel
10 to 9, against an effort
in Lowell Weicker, R-Conn.,
to amend an amendment to an
aid funding bill that would
barred landings by the Con-
corde in the United States. It
defeated, 15 to 4, a proposal
Sen. Glenn Beall, R-Md.,
to have a sharply reduc-
ed length of the trial period.
However, a number of senators
on the committee said they voted
against the proposal because
they were "premature."
Howard Cannon, D-Nev.,
Robert Griffin, R-Mich., and
Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, felt
that the bill should be held on
matter instead of just voting
the first bill that comes be-

as to availability," Mr. Rocke-
feller told newsmen. "Beyond
that, I have no plans. It's a very
fluid situation, my situation."
He insisted, however, that he
expected Mr. Ford to win both
the New Hampshire and Florida
primaries and to go on to capture
the nomination. He conceded
that he had not been asked to
campaign for Mr. Ford in the
primaries, other than in a fund-
raising capacity.

Mr. Rockefeller discounted any
possibility that he might be a late
entrant in the Republican pri-
maries, should Mr. Ford fall by
the wayside. A reporter asked
him what he would do if Mr. Rea-
gan appeared two months from
now to have no Republican op-
position.

Speculation Difficult
"Well, I have to say that it's
inconceivable to me. But," he
paused for a moment, "every day
that goes by it gets later and if
you want to speculate about your
doing something, it becomes more
difficult."

"You mean, like meeting pri-
mary filing deadlines?" another
reporter asked.
"And so forth," Mr. Rockefeller
replied.

Asked if he thought that he
would be capable of blocking the
nomination of Mr. Reagan
should Mr. Ford falter, Mr.
Rockefeller replied: "That would
depend totally on circumstances
and what happened. I'm not ac-
cepting my capability as a fact.
It's a question."

The Vice-President appeared
to rule out two political pos-
sibilities:
• Running on a third-party
ticket if Mr. Reagan was the
Republican nominee. "That would
be as difficult if not more so
than trying to enter the Republi-
can primaries."
• Submitting to a "draft" for
the vice-presidential nomination
if Mr. Ford should be nominated.
"I can't conceive of that scenario
in terms of their [the conven-
tional] doing it, [number one], and
my doing it, [number two]."

Duty Not Expected
Mr. Rockefeller appeared un-
perturbed by the President's
failure to include him among the
numerous Cabinet officers being
asked to campaign in the early
primary states. He said that he
did not expect such duty after
Howard Calloway, the Ford cam-
paign manager, had labeled him
as the President's biggest politi-
cal liability.

"The President has never talk-
ed to me about that," he added.
"I should volunteer my services?"
At the White House, Mr. Ford's
press secretary, Ron Nessen, had
a somewhat different version of
the Vice-President's political as-
sessment. He told reporters that
Mr. Rockefeller would campaign
for Mr. Ford "where it would be
helpful."

for the committee," as Sen.
Stevens said.

Sen. Weicker said that he would
reintroduce his amendment on
the Senate floor and predicted
a "close-run victory."

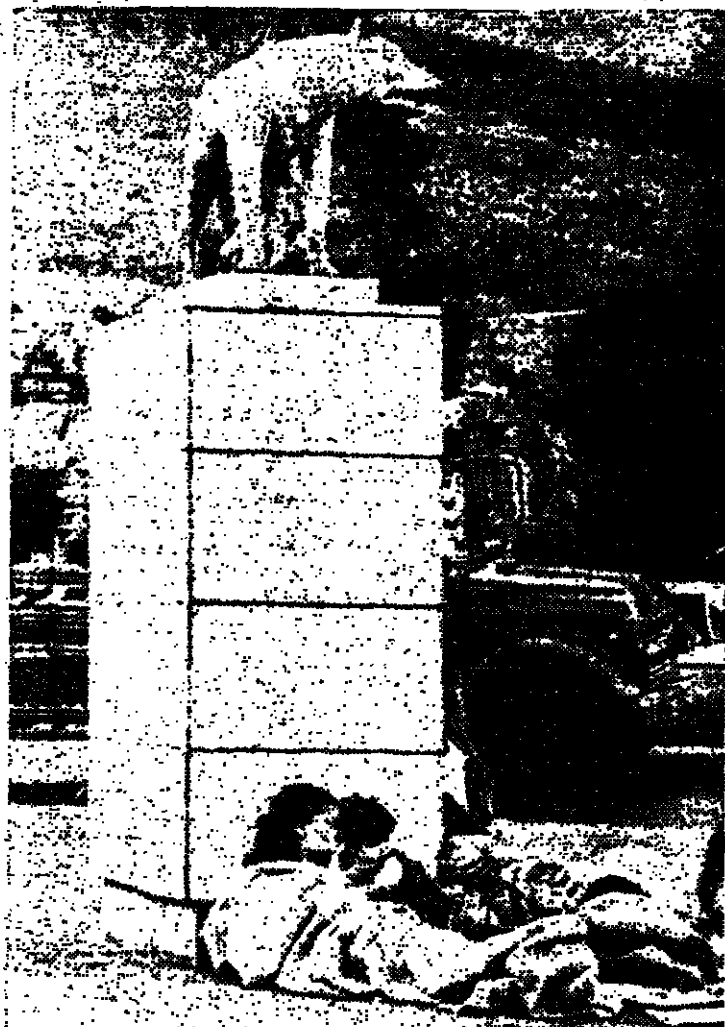
Meanwhile, Pan American
World Airways said today in New
York that Mr. Coleman's decision
will not change its refusal to buy
the Concorde.

In his televised interview, which
took place shortly before the com-
mittee hearing, Mr. Coleman com-
plained that within minutes of
yesterday's announcement of his
decision, people were seeking legal
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

World countries in the program
—Algeria, Mali, Madagascar, Su-
dan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Guinea,
Equador, India, Iran and Syria.

All the 11 countries spent too
little of their budgets for fighting
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Split Responsibility
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Algeria and Ethiopia—the pro-
gram was found to have been
slowed because of divided respon-



GUATEMALA CITY—A woman and child seek shelter while a young man transfers belongings after quake struck.

State of Emergency Declared, Appeals Made

Aid Flows Into Guatemala After Earthquake

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 5
(AP).—Aid poured into Guate-
malas today as the estimated
death toll from yesterday's earth-
quake rose to more than 2,000.
The government declared a state
of emergency.

"The 2,000 figure is conserva-
tive," said Col. Manuel Angel
Rios, head of Guatemala's
Emergency Rescue Committee.
"We think it may be higher."

"We are still receiving reports
of the count from the interior.
Many areas are still without
communication and we just do
not know how serious the dam-
age really is."

Officials said that at least
3,000 were injured in Guate-
malas.

Fearing an epidemic, the gov-
ernment urged Guatemalans to
forgo legacies and bury the
dead immediately.

Corpses in Streets
Hundreds of thinly covered
corpses were stacked in the
streets and coffin-makers said
they were running short of wood.
The morgues were full.

Residents of poor districts in
this city said they had neither
the time nor the means to bury
their relatives as they sifted
through the rubble of their shat-
tered homes in search of the
missing.

Most of the roads into the
capital were blocked by earth-
quake-caused landslides, aggravat-
ing the supply situation. There was
no bread and vegetables and
some other foodstuffs were in
short supply. Drinking water for
the 1.5 million residents here
was scarce and fights broke out
at some broken water mains.

Rhodesia Says Sithole,
Secretary Not Held

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 5
(Reuters).—The Rhodesian gov-
ernment today denied in the
High Court here that it is hold-
ing missing African nationalist
leader Edson Sithole and his 16-
year-old secretary, Miriam
Mhlanga, in custody.

The denial was made by
Solicitor-General Charles Wed-
dington. The court case follow-
ed the issue of writs of habeas
corpus against two government
ministers calling on them to pro-
duce Mr. Sithole and Miss
Mhlanga. Both disappeared from
Salisbury Oct. 15.

where crowds formed to fill
receptacles.

The Defense Ministry warned
against looting.

Relief officials appealed for
plasma, antibiotics and other
medical supplies. The govern-
ment also asked for tents, food,
portable electric generators and
earth-moving equipment to open
roads.

The earthquake struck shortly
after 3 a.m. yesterday across 2,000
miles stretching from Mexico City
south through the heart of Guate-
malas and into Honduras and
El Salvador. The epicenter was
located 30 miles southwest of
Guatemala City, between the
villages of Siguinta and Ixcu-
intla.

Honduras reported that there

was severe damage but no deaths.
In its areas near the Guatemalan
border. There was less damage
in El Salvador and minor damage
in some parts of southern Mexico.

Aid Flowed Into Guatemala.
City's airport. Mexico sent a
delegation of relief specialists
and began an airlift of supplies.

The presidents of El Salvador
and Honduras visited Guatemala
City to coordinate aid from their
countries. The Red Cross Soci-
eties in Nicaragua, Costa Rica,
El Salvador and Honduras sent
convoy of trucks and ambulances
with trained disaster teams and
relief supplies. The American
Red Cross sent a disaster special-
ist to assess what was needed.

Architectural treasures were
among properties damaged in the
capital. The cathedral was badly

damaged but was still standing.
The Church of La Candelaria
collapsed, with the parish priest
buried in the ruins. The Church
of San Jose was destroyed and
the Church and Monastery of
Santo Domingo were badly dam-
aged.

President Kjell Eugenio Lau-
gerud said that 400 persons were
killed in the eastern city of Pro-
greso, among them the provincial
governor, that half of San Pedro
Sacatepequez, 15 miles west of
here, was destroyed and that the
situation was similar in San Juan
Sacatepequez.

Other communities reported
badly damaged or destroyed were
Joyabaj, Chimaltenango, Sum-
pango, Salama, Abasco, Tacita,
Alta Verapaz, Cholutenango, Co-
yaba and Zaragoza.



QUAKE VICTIMS—Part of a family and what is left of their home in Guatemala City.

Paris Reinforces Djibouti; Somali Death Toll Rises

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Feb. 5 (UPI).—France sent 800 men from its 11th Air-
borne Division to reinforce the garrison in Djibouti today following
the seizure Tuesday of a school bus containing 30 French children by
rebels based in neighboring Somalia.

The toll from yesterday's assault on the school bus mounted today
with reports that at least six and possibly more Somali troops were
killed by the French, in addition to seven rebels killed.

One child, an 8-year-old girl, was killed during the assault. Five
other children were wounded, in-
cluding a 7-year-old boy who was
being held in Somalia today. The
four other wounded children were
flown back to Paris today.

Somali Ambassador Mohammed
Said Samantar said Somalia was
negotiating with the guerrillas
who hijacked the bus and hoped
to hand the boy, Frank Brukus-
ki, over to French authorities to-
night.

In Mogadishu, Somalia, the
guerrillas said tonight they would
free the boy only if France ful-
filled certain conditions. These
included releasing political pris-
oners in Djibouti and halting the
deportation of civilians.

The French made it clear today
that they blamed Somalia, a
Soviet-backed and armed state
controlling the horn of Africa,
for the seizure of the bus by
members of the Front for the
Liberation of the Somali Coast,
(FLOCS) a Somalia-based group
that opposes the French presence
in Djibouti, capital of the Terri-
tory of Afars and Issas.

Shooting Across Border
French sources said that So-
mali troops across the border
opened fire on the French troops
after French sharpshooters had
fired at the bus, killing six rebels
and a Somali soldier. The chil-
dren were shot by a rebel con-
cealed on the bus.

In Mogadishu, capital of Soma-
lia, it was reported that six So-
mali soldiers were killed by
French gunfire. French sources,
however, said that many more
Somali soldiers were killed dur-
ing the shooting across the border.

The French said the airborne
dispatch of 800 men from the
11th Division in Pau was for
"demonstrative purposes" only,
and that the present 6,000-man
garrison in Djibouti was deemed
sufficient. There were reports

that French and Somali forces
were both massed at the border.
At the United Nations, both
France and Somalia asked for an
emergency meeting of the Secu-
rity Council to take up the bor-
der incident. But French Ambas-
sador Louis de Guiringaud later
dropped the request, on the
grounds that the border situa-
tion had stabilized.

The council is already consid-
ering charges against France by
another African state, the Repub-
lic of Comoros. Formerly a
French territory, the Comoro Is-
lands voted for independence
last year, with one of them,
Mayotte, voting to stay French.
The debate is over whether
Mayotte has the right to remain
French. The name of Mayotte
will vote again Sunday.

The French problems in Dji-
bouti are as complicated as those
of Mayotte. In a 1967 referendum,
the people of the territory voted
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

On Basis of Economic Plan Socialists Indicate Support For Minority Cabinet in Italy

ROME, Feb. 5 (UPI).—The So-
cialist party promised today to
back indirectly a proposed all-
Christian Democratic minority
government that would carry out
an emergency program against
unemployment and inflation.

The Socialist directorate decid-
ed unanimously to support by
parliamentary abstention an all-
Christian Democratic cabinet that
is Premier-designate Aldo Moro's
last hope for forming a govern-
ment.

The Socialist decision removed
the major obstacle to a solution
of Italy's 29-day-old government
crisis but the end remained un-
certain. Politicians said many of
Mr. Moro's Christian Democratic
colleagues were having second
thoughts about the political risks
of administering a harsh econ-
omic reform program with only
tacit parliamentary support.

The Socialist party also
decided today to abstain and the
Social Democrats decided to vote
in favor of Mr. Moro's proposed
cabinet.

A Critical Pledge
The Christian Democrats hold
264 seats and the Social Demo-
crats 31 in the 630-member
Chamber of Deputies. Abstention
by the 76 Socialists and Republi-
cans assured the government of a

majority. The pledge of the
Socialists not to use their 61
votes against Mr. Moro was the
critical one.

The Socialists tied their out-
side support to satisfaction with
Mr. Moro's program to fight a 7-
per-cent unemployment rate and
a 17-per-cent inflation rate.

Politicians said the program,
announced last night, made sev-
eral concessions to the Socialists,
who trooped Mr. Moro's previous
coalition government Jan. 7 on
the ground that it had failed to
do enough for Italy's 1.25 million
unemployed.

In presenting the program to
political leaders, Mr. Moro said,
"The deadly challenge in front of
us demands the courage for
severe measures which in other
times might not be easily ac-
cepted."

Program highlights include a
75-per-cent tax on corporate pro-
fits exceeding the 1974 level or
amounting to more than 45 per-
cent of a company's capital, a
one-year salary freeze for high-
income workers and a crackdown
on bankers and businessmen
helping export money illegally to
foreign banks.

10-Year-Old Program to End World Illiteracy Fails, Unesco Admits

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Feb. 5 (NYT).—An am-
bitious Unesco project to eradicate
illiteracy, begun a decade ago,
has been a dismal failure, accord-
ing to the organization's own
report.

The report, drawn up in con-
junction with the United Nations
Development Program, said that
there were 735 million illiterates
in the world in 1965 and there are
now 800 million. The UN Educa-
tional, Scientific and Cultural Or-
ganization's "experimental world
literacy program" reached only a
million of them, and by no means
all of those actually learned to
read and write, it added.

The report covers 11 Third

World countries in the program
—Algeria, Mali, Madagascar, Su-
dan, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Guinea,
Equador, India, Iran and Syria.

All the 11 countries spent too
little of their budgets for fighting
illiteracy, the report said, citing
a range of \$300,000 to \$6 million
as contributions made by the
countries during a six-year period.
Frequently, money earmarked
for fighting illiteracy was not all
spent. In Ecuador, only 62 per-
cent of the planned government
expenditure was used. Less than
a third was spent in India.

Split Responsibility
In certain countries—notably
Algeria and Ethiopia—the pro-
gram was found to have been
slowed because of divided respon-

Project Reached Only a Million Of the 800 Million Unlettered

Some classes were several days
travel from even provincial capi-
tals.

Lack of Equipment
The lack of equipment was
seen as a major factor in Tanza-
nia, Mali, Iran and Ethiopia. The
report noted that "in many Third
World countries, something of a
myth has remained about the
minimal physical conditions in
which proper basic education can
take place." It continued:

"The rural primary school is
often a village's most modern con-
struction. Such schools have the
double drawback of being ex-
pensive and cutting learners off,
psychologically and physically,
from the reality around them."

difficulties, Mali's program for in-
dustrial workers also used French,
"which seems to have affected
results adversely," the report said.

In Ethiopia, the language of
instruction was Amharic, "not the
first language of a substantial
proportion of the participants."
In India, texts occasionally writ-
ten by non-Indians were transla-
ted from Hindi into the other
major Indian languages and pupils
sometimes found them difficult
to understand.

Logistics hampered the program
in some areas. In Madagascar,
some classes were several days
travel from even provincial capi-
tals.

The program's courses were
practical—the vocabulary stud-
ied related to the dominant pro-
fession in an area. That posed
the problem that professional
teachers knew too little about oc-
cupations that were not theirs,
and specialists in other vocations
did not know how to teach.

Dropout rates in most of the
countries were considerable. In
Iran, only about 35 per cent of
the students took final examina-
tions.

But the report took pride in the
fact that Unesco had reached a
vast quantity and broad diversity
of material resources, which might
not have existed had the program
not taken place.

U.S. Privately Admits Cuban Initiative in Angola

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (NYT).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has concluded that Cuba is again in the business of "exporting revolution" on its own initiative, this time to Angola, to the Western Sahara and perhaps elsewhere outside the hemisphere, according to knowledgeable officials.

But Mr. Kissinger has reportedly decided not to say this in public for now, preferring instead to hold the Soviet Union primarily responsible for large-scale military intervention in Angola, including the presence of 11,000 Cuban troops there.

The officials said that their rationale was that the United States had virtually no leverage with respect to Cuba, while its détente relationship with the Soviet Union permitted application of considerable diplomatic leverage.

"With Flags Flying"

"I believe the Cubans went in there with flags flying," an official said, a questioner the other day with regard to the Cuban involvement in Angola.

Mr. Kissinger said that he had rejected the theory held until recently by most of the administration's leading specialists on Cuba that Premier Fidel Castro had been forced by Soviet pressure to send the troops.

But last Thursday, in testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations

Subcommittee on African Affairs, Mr. Kissinger continued to dwell on "the Soviet Union's massive and unprecedented intervention in the internal affairs of Africa." He spoke later of "Soviet-Cuban intervention." Yet he stressed that Cuba was acting

Report Rejected By Luxembourg On Soviet Spying

LUXEMBOURG, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Premier Gaston Thorn has rejected claims by Time magazine that the Soviet Embassy in the Grand Duchy is the headquarters for a 12-man Russian spy ring, a government spokesman said yesterday.

The Luxembourg leader told parliament that a security check uncovered "no evidence of any unusual activity at the Soviet mission."

He said the embassy, situated in a chateau south of here, had 37 persons registered—five diplomats, 12 staff members such as chauffeurs, cooks and gardeners, and their families.

Time magazine said last week that Luxembourg was a major base for Soviet spy operations in Europe and that Anatoli Mascherakov, the press attaché, was station chief for the KGB. Mr. Mascherakov has declined to comment.

merely as the "client state" of the Soviet Union.

He spoke also of "the application of Soviet power achieved in part through the expeditionary force of a client state."

A reason for the change in the U.S. assessment of Cuba's motive, the administration officials said, was the doubling of the number of Cuban troops in Angola during the last five weeks, from an estimated 5,500 in mid-December to about 11,000 now. Another reason offered was a sequence of remarks by Mr. Castro and one of his aides on the subject last month.

Havana Statements

The first public statement by a Havana official on the role of the Cuban troops was made Jan. 10 to two reporters of U.S. publications by Deputy Premier Carlos Rafael Rodríguez.

The next was by Mr. Castro at a news conference Jan. 15, in which he said Cuban combat units went into action in the fall because, "on Oct. 23 the panzer columns of South Africa launched an invasion of Angola in a German blitzkrieg-style war."

Mr. Castro went on to say that Cuba supports revolutionaries everywhere, adding: "The United States was fighting in Vietnam against the revolutionaries [who were] against imperialism and foreign aggression. Our presence there is a source of satisfaction and pride for us."

However, it was apparent that Mr. Castro still felt embarrassed about the size of the Cuban involvement because, neither the remarks of Mr. Rodríguez nor the Castro news conference were carried in the Cuban press or on the Cuban radio.

Foreign Broadcasts

Ordinary Cubans who expressed concern over the fate of relatives fighting in Angola to foreigners said they had to rely on foreign broadcasts for information about the African war at that time.

Not until last week did Gramma, the Cuban Communist party newspaper, carry any mention of the Cuban soldiers. Gramma, in an editorial about Angola, said: "Heroic Cuban fighters are protecting the solidarity and aid to the patriots who are defending their land."

Two days later, according to U.S. monitors, Mr. Castro permitted his own remarks defending the Cuban troop involvement to be broadcast on the Havana radio domestic service. The radio also carried additional statements he had made to a group of Canadian reporters accompanying Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau on an official visit.

As to the question of pressure on the Cuban troops, a Soviet official remarked last week: "We did not twist their arms. We didn't even have to twist their arms. The Cubans wanted to go in."

Another Soviet representative, with experience in Cuba, observed: "They are more radical than we are."

Talks Agreed By Morocco And Algeria

CAIRO, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Algeria and Morocco have agreed in principle to hold direct talks on ending their conflict over the Western Sahara as a result of Egyptian mediation efforts, Vice-President Husni Mubarak said today.

[Algeria has withdrawn its troops from the oasis of Tifariti, in the Western Sahara, without a fight, a Moroccan official source said tonight in Rabat, Reuters reported.]

[There was no information as to whether Algeria was also pulling out of El-Lahm and Mahbas, two other oases it held in the Western Sahara, the Moroccan source said.]

Returning from a week of shuttle diplomacy between the two countries, Mr. Mubarak told a news conference that Egyptian intervention had defused the explosive situation, which already has seen two days of fighting.

A few shots were avoided which would have escalated tension and complicated the situation to a point where a political solution would have been unreachable," he said.

Reminis Foreseen

The dispute arose in November when Spain ceded its phosphate-rich territory to Morocco and Mauritania to divide between themselves. Algeria intervened in support of the Sahara's dissident Polisario independence movement.

Following his five shuttle trips between Fez, Morocco, and Algiers and one visit to Mauritania's capital, Nouakchott, Mr. Mubarak said he had "great hope" his peace-making efforts would show results "in the coming days."

He said Algeria and Morocco had agreed in principle to hold a conference at a yet-to-be-decided time and place that their foreign ministers and Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy will attend.

Meanwhile, Swedish Ambassador Olof Rydbeck arrived in Madrid today to talk to Spanish officials before traveling on to the disputed Western Sahara on a fact-finding mission for the United Nations.

New Kidnappings Imperil 2-Week Truce in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Kidnappings and the murder of three Palestinians imperiled the two-week-old cease-fire in Lebanon's civil war today and Syria's truce-enforcing team returned to Damascus.

Police reported at least seven persons were abducted in Beirut. When word of the kidnappings spread, businessmen hurriedly closed their shops, and the commercial area was deserted.

The Palestinian news agency, Wafa, reported the discovery of the bodies of a father and his two sons who had been traveling to the Palestinian refugee camp of Tel Zaatar.

The bodies had been mutilated, the agency said.

At the same time, Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam and his military staff left by car for Damascus. Political sources said that their return paved the way for the visit to Syria Saturday of President Suleiman Franj for talks with Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad.

Paris Tower Blast

PARIS, Feb. 5 (UPI).—The restaurant atop the 56-story Maine-Montparnasse skyscraper here was evacuated tonight after an explosion damaged a smoke condenser in the building. An anonymous caller later told a television station that the blast had been caused by a bomb, but gave no further details.



UNDER WEAPS—Soviet-built MiG-17 jet fighter on the edge of a runway in Luanda.

UNITA Says Soviet Ships Carry Cuban Troops

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP).—Amid reports of heavy fighting in central, eastern and southern Angola, the foreign minister of a Western-backed movement said that a fleet of Soviet ships, believed to be carrying Cuban troops and weapons, had been sighted 30 miles off the Angolan port of Lobito.

There was no independent verification of the claim about Soviet ships made by Jorge Sangumba, the foreign minister of the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) at a news conference in Lusaka, Zambia. His faction, which is allied with the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA), holds Lobito.

In Washington, U.S. intelligence sources said that the Cuban troop airlift to Angola has been halted for more than two weeks and that six Cuban ships were sighted on the way to Angola. Analysts were not certain whether the airlift had finally ended or was only temporarily suspended but they left open the possibility that there might be Cuban troops aboard the ships.

Cuban Troop Strength

Soviet planes had been flying Cuban troops to Angola almost daily until Jan. 21, the sources said. Cuban troop strength in Angola has been estimated as high as 11,000.

In other developments: Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana criticized Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for "pointing the finger" at Congress because it voted to cut off funds for covert aid to anti-Soviet factions in Angola.

Sen. Mansfield said that Congress will speak its mind on foreign policy and that Mr. Kissinger must accept the fact.

The secretary of state said yesterday in a speech in Laramie, Wyo., that "Congress does not have the organization, the information or the responsibility for deciding the tactical questions that arise daily in the conduct of our foreign relations."

In the Angolan capital of Luanda, British correspondents said that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) marked the 15th anniversary of revolt against Portuguese rule with a military parade. Mr. Sangumba, the UNITA foreign minister, said at the news conference in Lusaka that there was heavy fighting between MPLA forces and UNITA troops at Celio in central Angola. Mr. Sangumba

appealed to the U.S. government to use its diplomatic pressure on the Soviet Union to pull out Moscow-backed Cuban troops from Angola.

Mr. Sangumba said that about 3,500 Portuguese whites, mainly technicians, were about to join UNITA and would be flying to UNITA territory from Portugal via a black African state.

To Stand by Alliance

A UNITA spokesman in Kinshasa, Zaire, reaffirmed yesterday that it intends to stand by its alliance with the weakened FNLA. There has been speculation that UNITA and the MPLA might be negotiating the formation of a government of national unity which would exclude the FNLA.

The spokesman said that UNITA had never excluded a dialogue between the three Angolan movements, "but we have an agreement with the FNLA which we want to keep intact."

The MPLA controls most of northern Angola, formerly held by the FNLA. The Soviet news agency Tass, in a dispatch from Luanda, said that the FNLA now holds only a narrow strip of

territory along the frontier with Zaire. A spokesman for the FNLA in Kinshasa called for international help for 24,000 refugees from its former territory.

Tass Cites Fighting

Tass also reported heavy fighting in the eastern and southern fronts with the Western-backed forces bolstered by mercenaries from South Africa. It said that the FNLA and UNITA were mining roads and blowing up bridges to stop the MPLA advance.

In Luanda, British correspondents reported that the MPLA advisers carefully out of sight during its parade of military equipment. Nicholas Ashford of The Times of London said the display "bore no relation to the huge quantities of sophisticated Soviet-made armaments that were being unloaded from Russian and Cuban vessels a few hundred yards away."

Soviet-made tanks, armored cars and rocket launchers led the parade, as a squadron of Soviet-made MiG-21 fighters swooped over Luanda, he said.

Senate Panel Defeats 2 Bids To Scrap Concorde Decision

(Continued from Page 1)

and legislative actions without even knowing what it said.

"It seems to me that those who criticize ought first to read the decision," he said.

Mr. Coleman said that the takedown of the Concorde could be a problem but this could only be determined "under operational conditions."

Concerning charges that the Concorde could damage the ozone layer that protects the earth's surface from excessive solar radiation, the secretary said that because there would be only six daily flights, this possible danger would be nonexistent. He noted that before the space program was well under way and even earlier, during the period of above-ground hydrogen bomb tests, there had been predictions that the ozone layer would be totally depleted. "But it turned out that the ozone layer was increased," he said.

Mr. Coleman repeated his promise that, if it is determined that the Concorde is a danger to the environment, his decision grant-

ing landing permission would be withdrawn.

In New York, John Quarles, deputy chief of the Environmental Protection Agency, said the EPA supports Mr. Coleman's decision and "would not participate in any efforts to overturn it at this time."

Previously, the agency had opposed the Concorde, urging that it be banned from New York and allowed only limited access to Washington.

Mr. Quarles said that while he believed that "partly for environmental reasons, and partly for energy reasons, the SST is a very wasteful type of aircraft," the operational trial authorized by Mr. Coleman was necessary for a clear perception of the problems that might arise.

N.Y. Approval Sought

LONDON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Trade Secretary Peter Shore said today that state-run British Airways has applied formally to the New York-New Jersey Port Authority for permission to operate Concorde services into and out of John F. Kennedy Airport.

In a statement to Parliament on the ruling by Mr. Coleman, Mr. Shore said "British Airways has emphasized the great importance of a speedy decision."

He said British Airways plans to start operating Concorde services to the United States in May "provided there are no new obstacles."

1,000 Apply for Seats

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—More than 1,000 persons have applied for seats on the first London-bound transatlantic flight of the 100-seat Concorde, 340 since yesterday, British Airways said here today.

The surge in reservations—several hundred were also said to have asked for seats on the first Air France New York-Paris flight—followed yesterday's announcement of the 16-month U.S. trial period.

15 Nations Agree To Cut Pollution In Mediterranean

BARCELONA, Feb. 5 (AP).—A 15-nation convention of Mediterranean nations agreed in principle today to accept responsibility for contamination of their coasts and to try to control oil pollution and dumping into the sea.

A spokesman for the UN Environment Program, now in its third day of meetings, said the conference also was discussing setting up a center in Malta to combat oil pollution. He expected progress toward final agreement on this point before the meeting ends next week.

All but three of the Mediterranean's 18 coast states—Algeria, Algeria and Syria—are attending the meeting.

The draft agreed on today requires signatories to "take all appropriate measures to prevent and abate pollution of the Mediterranean Sea." A meeting in Barcelona last year failed to reach agreement.

Taiwan Executes Four

TAIPEI, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Four men in their 20s were executed by firing squad yesterday for armed robberies. Eight others have been executed in the last month for similar crimes.

Viability Is Next Test For Concorde

Profitability, Safety Are Question Marks

By Don Cool

PARIS, Feb. 5.—Now Concorde has won limited rights on the U.S. E for a 16-month trial p salesmen. Manufacturers operators will face the of where does it fly in

Yesterday's decision b port Secretary William to let the Concorde lan United States for reat merical operations has a transatlantic row with Britain. It has als a situation in which States would be acc deliberately scuttling because Britain and built it.

In Anglo-French p now have a year in with seven more stripes there are no buyers. I have to prove that, at operating costs—exclud development costs and chase price—Concorde ate at a marginal profit probably an unrealistic lenge.

Neither Britain nor p presented a public reck Concorde's cost, but d has certainly been in \$3 billion and the price craft is probably about 100n. Air France is p four and British Air bought five, but the res initial production run of craft has not been sold.

Deficit in Iran

The Shah of Iran is about buying two Concor his other investments, producing Iran's econo panation already are it is a heavy balance-of surplus into a deficit.

And if it turns out a year the Concorde is to buy the plane, 2 British and French gov are discussing the poss working out lease arrang although it would raise issues among the airlines as among governments subject of subsidies.

In the first two operation, with Air Fring to Rio de Janeiro v and British Airways fly, and things may look a lot on the high-density rou United States and back Concorde's thirst for jet enormous, and the auh London Economist estima a flight to Bahrain cost and a Rio flight, \$3500 the Concorde's operations margin, even with a st surcharges on the regula class fare, is very narrow sleats.

As to future routes, Br ways and Air France sh ally will attempt to in within the next few dally flight to Dulles near Washington. Landin for John F. Kennedy in New York present e lem because permission New York Port Autho needed. Many other rou being considered.

As Mr. Coleman stated ruling, if Concorde falls a failure will be recognized that the two attributed arbitrary and protection titude of the United Sta of fear that our domin the world aeronautical facturing is threatened."

© Los Angeles Times.

Belgian Premi Replies to Atts On EEC Repo

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5 (Reu Belgian Premier Leo Tind defended himself today charges that his report i future of the European Community could lead i break-up of the communit report published month, Mr. Tindemans sai economically weaker EEC should be allowed to lag in progress toward the ec and monetary integration community.

But addressing a coug Tindemans said: "There no question [in the repo creating a two-speed i which would entail two cat of community members."

Mr. Tindemans was r ing to criticisms of the voiced by the EEC's Ex Commission and by Foreign Secretary James lachan, who said at a meeting in Hamburg that the "weak" participation of three "weak" economies of the break-up of the munity.

The report said the "strong" economies of West many, France, Denmark an Benelux nations should ahead with further econo monetary union.

Three "weak" economies of have been executed in the last month for similar crimes.

If you're looking for Jack Daniel's, here are some very nice places to find it.

Recent additions to our Distillery enable us to ship more Jack Daniel's overseas. Sadly, the quantity is still limited. But the quality is worth a visit to any of the restaurants, bars and hotels listed below.

There, you'll discover that Jack Daniel's is neither bourbon nor scotch. It's in a special category which the U.S. government calls by a special name: Tennessee Whiskey. Each drop is seeped through twelve feet of hard maple charcoal to smooth its taste before aging. And because other whiskeys aren't made this way, other whiskeys aren't as smooth.

Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey. Once you find it, we believe you'll like it. No matter what you've been drinking.

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Brussels
La Caf
Hotel Astoria
Novotel Brussels Airport
American Club
Antwerp
Eurotel
Piazza Hotel
Ostend
Automobile Club
BRITAIN
London
Kensington Hilton Hotel
Lex Heathrow Hotel
Connaught Hotel
Europa Hotel
Intercontinental Hotel
The Grosvenor
DENMARK
Copenhagen
Royal Hotel
Vedboek
Hotel Marina
Arhus
Atlantic Bar
Vorde
White Horse Pub
FRANCE
Melan
Auberge Vaugrain
Meaux
Hotel de la Sirène
Toulon
La Tardieu, bar
Gogolin
La Cambese Alimentation
Strasbourg
Chez Denise
Beyers
Auberge de la Rocotte
Bagnols-de-l'Orne
Hotel des Thermes
Antigny
Hotel-Rest. de la Vallée de la Cour
LILLE
Bar Windsor
Rest. La Desvrière
Grill Ste. Anne
Jarry
Rest. Petit Vatel
Liverdon
Fest. de Golt du Val Fleuri
Foix
Hotel Eychenne
Aix-en-Provence
La Rivière
Meyrignac
Le Château de Meyrignac
GERMANY
Bad Godesheim
"Gasthof Kaser"
Hamm
Weserbergland Hotel
Erlangen
Trautmann-Kongress-Hotel
Goldschmidt
Hotel Martin
Essen
Hotel Arasa
Nürnberg
Grand-Hotel
Pönnitz
Pönnitz-Park Hotel
Kaiserslautern
Hotel Savoy
Shirgert-Bad Konstant
Pönnitz
Ulm
Bismarck-Hotel
St. "Rasthof"
Bad Krig/Vilbel
Forsberg Hotel
HOLLAND
Schiphol Airport
Schiphol Hilton
Amsterdam
Hotel "Europe
Grand Hotel
IRELAND
Dublin
Great Southern Hotel Group
Kilfinny
Agade Heights
Limerick
Limerick Inn Hotel



ITALY
Milan
Ristorante Bini-Scale
Ristorante Nicotini
Ristorante Alfo-Cavour
Ristorante D'Amico
Ristorante Alla Stella
Club 44
Gordone Riviera
Gordone Hotel
Venezia/Burano
Lecce/Cipriani
Jesolo Lido
Ristorante Le Capanne
Cortina
Ristorante Puccini Night Club
Cortina d'Ampezzo
Hotel de la Peste
Puccini Embassy
Baltimare Club
Lignano Pineta
Ristorante Slesia Club
Nautica Club
Genova
Ristorante Aladine
Bar Roma
S. Margherita Ligure
Hotel Miramare
Ristorante Capricci
Park Salsola Hotel
Night Club Cova Nord-Est
SPAIN
Madrid
Pension Bar
Murillo S.A.
Reus
Salon de Tineo
Bar Canals
SOLO
Ristorante Rompedas
Bar Metropol
Pompeii
Cafeteria Amazona
Cafeteria Pompeya
SWITZERLAND
Zug
Tomas Club Dancing Bar
Althaus Bar
Zurich
Hotel Central
Dancing Macchore
Bar Kriemhilde
Ristorante Ciel d'or
Lucerne
Hotel Götter
Hotel Cillon Tivoli
Hotel Mann
Hotel Europa
Hotel Monopoli et Miramonte
SWITZERLAND
Zug
Tomas Club Dancing Bar
Althaus Bar
Zurich
Hotel Central
Dancing Macchore
Bar Kriemhilde
Ristorante Ciel d'or
Lucerne
Hotel Götter
Hotel Cillon Tivoli
Hotel Mann
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Althaus Bar
Zurich
Hotel Central
Dancing Macchore
Bar Kriemhilde
Ristorante Ciel d'or
Lucerne
Hotel Götter
Hotel Cillon Tivoli
Hotel Mann
Hotel Europa
Hotel Monopoli et Miramonte

Only 10 left

U.S. Policy on Concorde

William T. Coleman, President Ford's secretary of transportation, has issued a sound and balanced statement of national policy on commercial flights by supersonic jets to the United States. He has taken into account the controversial nature of the issues over environmental impact as well as relations between the United States and the Anglo-French owners of Concorde; he has imposed reasonable limitations on times and places of SST arrivals and departures for an experimental period of 18 months. This period could do much to determine the actual effect, environmentally, technologically and economically, of what, in Mr. Coleman's words, is "at least potentially an extremely significant technological advance."

The French, who, like the British, have a large financial interest in Concorde's success and an even larger stake of prestige, are not happy about the restrictions in Mr. Coleman's decision. But what is ominous, for Concorde's future, is that there are many Americans, particularly in the Eastern states, who are outraged by the transportation secretary's concessions to the Concorde. To them, the international implications, the technological hopes, of Concorde are far less important than the increased noise they will have to live with. Their reaction may be, as Mr. Coleman said, the result of "uninformed emotion." But that emotion can breed votes, and votes bulk large in the assessments of governors and members of Congress.

Hence, Concorde could be barred from

Kennedy International Airport by the action of Gov. Carey; it might be barred in all the United States—including the federally-run Dulles International Airport—by an act of Congress. And it is important that both Paris and London recognize that this would not be the result of any "arbitrary and protectionist" national attitude, of Franco-phobia or Anglophobia, or desire to give the U.S. aircraft industry an undue advantage (that industry, insofar as the big commercial planes are concerned, lies far to the west of the states now protesting the SST's arrival). It is essentially a local opposition. And within the U.S. federal system, such opposition can have a very powerful negative effect.

Americans, like most of the rest of the world, are becoming increasingly conscious of the environment that they, even more than the rest of the world, have threatened with so many technological revolutions. Many, aside from those immediately affected by Concorde landings and takeoffs, would support objections to the plane; more would probably find political or other reasons for not resisting those objections. In the interest of learning, over a number of months, the strengths and weaknesses of commercial SST service, it is to be hoped that the policy enunciated by Mr. Coleman will prevail. But as matters now stand, his was a statement, rather than a decision. Its good sense should affect the issue—it cannot yet be said to have determined it.

India: More Repression

Instead of observing her 10th anniversary as India's Prime Minister by lifting some of the repressive measures she imposed last June, Indira Gandhi has expanded and tightened her grip on the country. An obedient Congress party majority in the lower house of Parliament has voted to postpone the national elections that should be held next month, press censorship has been made permanent, and Mrs. Gandhi's regime has taken control of Tamil Nadu, dismissing that state's freely elected government.

Rigid press censorship was decreed with Mrs. Gandhi's state-of-emergency proclamation last June 27; but the new legislation imposed permanent controls more drastic than those invoked even during India's war with Pakistan and China or during British rule. Prohibited under the bill is any article or picture likely to bring into hatred or contempt, or excite disaffection toward, the government, and also any item that could be judged "defamatory" to the Prime Minister or other high officials.

Perhaps the most insidious provision of all is a flat ban on any judicial review of actions decreed under the press bill. This not only enormously increases the hazards for

any independent journalistic spirits but further cripples India's once-independent judiciary, which has already been barred from any jurisdiction over the Prime Minister and other authorities. A companion bill removes the freedom of newspapers to publish proceedings of Parliament without fear of legal action.

By taking over Tamil Nadu (formerly Madras), on grounds that the state government was encouraging secession, Mrs. Gandhi left only one of India's twenty-two states—Gujarat—still in control of an opposition party. Until recently, she had cited to critics the existence of opposition regimes in the two states as proof that India was still a democratic country.

Postponement of the elections—legal under the Constitution during a state of emergency but unprecedented in 28 years of Indian independence—was decided on, according to the government, because of the continuing presence of "forces that want to subvert and destroy democracy." Regrettably, the main force now contributing to the destruction of India's democracy is the imperious woman who serves as Prime Minister.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Compromised Fish

The Senate has found the best tentative solution available for the problem posed by the ruinous competition for U.S. coastal fish. Had it voted to extend U.S. jurisdiction to a 200-mile limit immediately, the Senate might well have compromised this country's position at the International Law of the Sea Conference, to be resumed next month.

At the other extreme, it could no longer afford, either politically or with a real concern for conservation, to hold itself aloof while the fishing factories of other nations continue to scoop up vast tonnages of coastal fish—not only to the biologic detriment of such species as cod, yellow-tail flounder and haddock but to the grave economic detriment of the U.S. fishing industry.

The compromise is, in effect, to extend the U.S. jurisdictional limit—for fishing rights only—starting in July, 1977. That gives the Law of the Sea Conference its third, and perhaps even a fourth, opportunity to reach

agreement. If it succeeds, the U.S. law would automatically become inoperative. If the conference fails to agree in the coming year and a half, there is small likelihood that it ever will—certainly not in time to save whole species of fish from extinction and whole communities of New England fishermen from disaster.

President Ford has indicated that, with this period of grace provided, he will sign the measure, which first has to be reconciled with the House version in a conference committee. It is vital that the Senate's deferred date be retained in the final bill; the July, 1976, date fixed by the House would be an irreparable mistake. The Senate version, satisfying equally the valid claims of diplomacy, the economy and conservation, deserves enactment—with the hope that by its effective date it will no longer be needed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Decision on the Concorde

The decision of the U.S. Secretary of Transportation, Mr. Coleman, to allow regular flight by Concorde into both New York and Washington, is all the more welcome for being unexpected. The North Atlantic route is ideally suited to an aircraft which is both supersonic and relatively expensive, and the possibility of capturing a fair slice of the top of the market on this route no doubt played its part in the various decisions to go ahead with its manufacture. But two factors have greatly upset these earlier calculations. The first is the steep rise in the price of oil, which makes any vehicle with a high fuel consumption more expensive to run. Much more important, however—since those who want to fly Concorde will probably not mind paying a slightly greater premium for doing so—is the second development of the past

few years, the steady growth in public concern about pollution and the environment.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Concorde, from the very start, was directed at the United States, and the plane's builders pretended to ignore that. It was not until shortly before the Concorde began regular airline operation that they began to prepare U.S. public opinion to accept what it had refused to give to its own industry. Nevertheless, it appears evident that the success of Concorde—and beyond that, the success of supersonic travel—depends on a redefinition of aeronautic agreements between the two continents. In fact as Mr. Coleman held the door ajar for Concorde, did he not, at the same time, open the way for a super-Concorde, yet to be built on both shores of the Atlantic?

—From Le Monde (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 6, 1901
NEW YORK—The Herald's Havana correspondent this morning in an interesting dispatch lays bare the situation in Cuba. It is a situation of waiting. The Cubans are waiting for Mr. McKinley to act, and Mr. McKinley is waiting for Congress. The United States is pledged to leave Cuba independent when order is restored and when the Cubans give evidence of their ability to maintain a tranquil government.

Fifty Years Ago

February 6, 1926
WASHINGTON—President Coolidge has asked the Governors of all States to appoint delegations to a national conference in street and highway safety here March 23, 24 and 25. "Something must be done, nearly 24,000 of our citizens were killed and probably over 500,000 hurt by street and highway accidents during last year," said the President's urgent letter to the State Governors, who have responded positively.



Reforming the U.S. Primary System

By Morton Nadler

PARIS.—In the 19th century none of the four vice-presidents who succeeded to the presidency on the death of the president was a candidate to succeed himself. On the other hand, all four in the 20th century—Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge, Harry S. Truman, and Lyndon B. Johnson did, and won. Now an incumbent President is preparing to face the national electorate for the first time. No one doubts that the fact of incumbency confers a strong advantage on Governor Ford. The historical record is clear.

Indeed, the tendency to re-elect the president is so strong that it has already led to one constitutional amendment—the 22nd—and still leads to sporadic discussion.

One such flurry of discussion took place just after Richard Nixon's landslide second-term victory, surpassed only by that of Franklin D. Roosevelt over Alf Landon in 1936. Most of that discussion, which soon dried up with the preoccupation around Watergate, was directed toward the idea of a single six-year term for the president.

Odd vs. Even

Such a proposal would be completely contrary to the spirit of the Constitution ("the will of the Founding Fathers"), unless the election were held in odd years, since it would synchronize the presidential election with that of one-third of the Senate. In any case, six years could be too long in some cases, while in most cases four is short. After all, it usually takes almost two years for a first-term to come up to cruising speed.

An analysis of the 23 elections in which an incumbent president has presented himself for re-election reveals some interesting patterns and could serve as a guide for constitutional reform in harmony with the spirit of the Constitution and the instincts of the electorate.

Of the 23 elections in question, then, we find that 17 incumbent presidents were re-elected. They were, of course: Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, Andrew Jackson, Abraham Lincoln, Ulysses S. Grant, William McKinley, Woodrow Wilson, Franklin D. Roosevelt (three times), Dwight D. Eisenhower, and Richard Nixon, incumbents by right of election (and omitting George Washington, who was elected without opposition both times), and the four already mentioned, who became president on the death of a president. None of these four tested the will of the electorate in a second election campaign as incumbent president (Theodore Roosevelt, of course, ran on the "Bull Moose" ticket in 1912 against the incumbent, William H. Taft, with disastrous results for both). The case of Lyndon B. Johnson is instructive, and we shall return to it.

A noteworthy fact is that in every case but two the percentage of popular vote (before Jackson only the electoral vote is known) obtained in the second-term election was increased. Madison's percentage of electoral vote declined drastically, while Jackson's fraction of electoral vote stayed constant. But these exceptions were a long, long time ago.

The FDR Case

The one president who presented himself for re-election more than once, Franklin Roosevelt, found his third and fourth-term fractions of popular vote actually lower than that of his first election, and this in spite of the war situation ("don't change horses..."). His percentages were 53, 70, 55 and 54.

Clearly, the voters were saying something. And what they were saying was soon implemented in the 22d Amendment.

Six incumbent presidents were refused re-election. They were John Quincy Adams (1828), Martin Van Buren (1840), Grover Cleveland (1892), Benjamin Harrison (1896), William H. Taft, and Herbert Hoover. Let us examine these cases in some detail, to see if we cannot hear what the voters are saying in these cases as well.

million) led to Jackson's handsy election in 1828. (But Adams' popular vote, 509,000, exceeded by far the total popular vote in the year he was elected.)

Martin Van Buren, Jackson's "heir," was the victim of two financial panics (1827, 1838), a disastrous and unpopular war against the Seminole Indians, and the failure to annex Texas, and was defeated by the extremely popular William Henry Harrison.

In 1888, Grover Cleveland actually had a majority of the popular vote (50 per cent), but Benjamin Harrison got 55 per cent of the electoral vote. Profiting from a deteriorating domestic situation, the repercussions of the Homestead strike, etc., the Cleveland electorate took its revenge four years later, when the disgraced Harrison voters failed to turn out. (Cleveland's vote increased by only 14,000, but Harrison's declined by over a quarter of a million.)

The case of Taft has already been cited.

Roosevelt, Wilson

Theodore Roosevelt took 55 per cent of the Republican majority; Wilson was elected with only 45 per cent of the popular vote.

The only other incumbent who failed was Hoover, in 1932. He was hit by the Depression of 1929 and its aftermath, and the popular Franklin Roosevelt.

The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is simply that unless the incumbent has absolutely fallen on his face and at the same time is opposed by a candidate of enormous popular appeal, the electorate will practically automatically grant the second term. Indeed, this is so well ingrained as political "folk wisdom" that the "real candidates" hesitate to present themselves against an incumbent, in order to avoid defeat and to "save" themselves for the next time around.

Indeed, only six candidates have ever been elected after a previous defeat—Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Jackson, Harrison, Cleveland (four of whom we have already cited) and, since 1892, only one (Nixon) of the four who led (Bryan, twice, Thomas Dewey, Adlai Stevenson, and Nixon).

In 1972, the polls revealed from the very start of the campaign that the final result was going to be. We thus arrive at the paradoxical situation where hundreds of millions of dollars (save campaign spending reform) are poured out on a "foregone conclusion."

Before suggesting a modification of the presidential selection process, we need to recall one further historical event. That was Lyndon Johnson's decision to withdraw from the campaign in 1968 on the basis of a few partial primary results.

To sum up, we note:

1. An overwhelming tendency to re-elect an eligible incumbent president;
2. An occasional exception, associated with serious popular objection to the incumbent, connected with overwhelming popularity of the opponent; indeed, in four of the five cases, the incumbents had already faced each other in the previous election, with opposite results;
3. An incumbent can decide not to present himself on the basis of primary election results.

Putting this all together, we come to the following proposal for modification of the present system.

On a given day every fourth year, say the first Tuesday in April, nationwide presidential primaries would be held with the incumbent on the ballot for all parties in every state (if he is a declared candidate for re-election). In all parties' ballots, there also would be a line for "no candidate" to permit those voters who rejected all candidates on the ballot, or who had not yet made up their minds (the "undecideds")

to express themselves. At now, other candidates in either or all parties could go on the ballot by nomination in each individual state, e.g. by petition, selection by a party committee or state convention, or other provision of state law, or by some uniform nationwide procedure (which is surely preferable in such a case), to be defined.

Then, if the incumbent president should receive an absolute majority of the primary vote cast, counting the "undecideds" against the president would be declared elected by that primary result and no further political action would be necessary that year.

This would effectively eliminate the type of election of 1972—the "foregone conclusion."

Should, however, the president fail to obtain an absolute majority, the election would go on and the party conventions held as usual, to select the candidates. Depending on the nature of the vote against him (frustration and affiliation of the undecideds, the votes for the opposing candidates in his own and opposing parties, the issues raised, etc.), the incumbent could decide whether to present himself anyway, and make a real run for it (like Truman), or to withdraw gracefully (like Lyndon Johnson). As for the opposition, seeing that the election is not a foregone conclusion, the "real candidates" could make themselves heard and felt, and actively seek their party's nomination between presidential primary day and the conventions (a period of about four months).

A Departure

In one extra-constitutional aspect does this proposal represent a radical departure from present tradition. The traveling circus that the rolling partial presidential primaries system has become would be extinct. The present system is claimed to have the advantage of concentrating national attention on a "weeding-out" process by the voters. But this process works in devious ways. If in far too many times it was a "key" state meant sudden death, the decline and fall of Sen. Muskie and the rise of Sen. McGovern in 1972 (can this be explained solely on the basis of "dirty tricks"?), showed that this is not always the case. Indeed, the candidate for nomination usually picks the states where his chances of success are greatest.

In this proposal, this could still be the case, since it would be the total fraction of opposition and "undecided" votes that would determine the fate of the incumbent.

Another "advantage" of the present system is that it insures practical possibility for the hopeful. In the system here proposed, those opposition candidates who had already earned national stature would be favored. But is this a bad thing?

One pitfall inherent in this proposal would have to be prevented by suitable legislation: the transfer of the whole present type of pre-convention campaign to a period of many months preceding the hypothetical presidential primary. Since the individual candidates in both parties would now be running against the president, rather than against each other, while having the entire period between the primary and the convention to prepare for the latter, there would seem to be the practical possibility of avoiding this eventuality, while not emasculating the race for the nomination.

Another risk would lie in the traditionally low level of primary participation. But the type of election that the present proposal is intended to eliminate is also noted for "apathy." The percentage of the eligible vote cast in 1972 was only 53 per cent, compared to 61 per cent in 1968. In fact, with 11 million 18-20-year-olds eligible for the first time, there were only a million voters exercising their citizen's right and duty in 1972 than in 1968. And we can imagine that the creation for the first time of simultaneous nationwide presidential primaries and the elevation of their importance will surely result in increased participation in them.

Essentially, such a procedure would put a new question to the U.S. electorate: "Before deciding on the candidates to the presidency, do you want to retain the incumbent for four more years or do you want to consider a change?"

Mr. Nadler is a consulting engineer who lives outside of Paris.

The Demise in Britain Of Serious Journals

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON.—In H.C. Wells' "Outline of History" he attempted to visualize the true proportions of historical to geological time. On a scale representing the time from Columbus to the present by three inches of space, we would have to walk 55 feet to arrive at the time of the paintings of the Altamira caves. We would have to walk 550 feet to see the earlier Neanderthal and a mile or so to see the last dinosaur. Wells, by changing the time perspective of our present problems, was attempting to change the moral perspective. But it is also a useful tool in focusing the journalistic perspective—a perspective that is too often concerned with the passing ephemera of a dramatic moment. "It is like the beam of a searchlight that moves relentlessly about, lighting one episode and then another, out of darkness into vision. Man cannot do the work by this light alone. They cannot govern society by episodes, incidents and eruptions." So wrote the great journalist Walter Lippmann over 50 years ago.

The British press has for long enough been regarded by other English-speaking peoples as something rather out of the ordinary where good writing combined with a sweeping sense of both history and current events provided a model of reporting. Yet today it would be difficult to disagree with Henry Fairlie's recent comment that "the mind of the country seems to be frayed as if rubbed by cellular rags; the public mind that, now so accurately reflected in the public print, the Spectator, now only an inconsequential rag; the New Statesman, with the voice of an old maid who is living off her intellectual savings (never all that considerable) in a front parlor; the Economist, with a perky insouciance in the place of any public philosophy; the Sunday Times and the Observer as thin in ideas as the magazine sections which were their spiritual fathers, but with none of their whole character; and the Times itself not even recognizably the bastard of its own lineage."

Polemics

It is not a weakness, it is a weakness. It is the weakness of the American to give it clandestine support to the left to batter the left's own stupidity. Not cost merely to analyze, it is polemical and sympathetic articles on a cold X or Francis Fanon have weighed against the historic boxes that reveal the nastiness of the Black Panther Jean-Paul Sartre, or even trade unions. That is a "La ideology" which does not, it is said, affect his ethical judgment on good critical writing from whatever quarter.

But as Denis Brogan wrote would be wrong to think of counter-industry as a new combat. "It has been a forum for literary and philosophical controversies... It has tried the fine arts seriously and illustrated them in a way, its great ancestors could not rival. There has been a lot of good verse and (who knew) some poetry published."

So why should a journal of a leading accomplishment in these times so inauspicious? It is an escalating printing of part is inflation and the total has taken on wealthy patrons have subsidized the magazine the past; part is what Leo Lab member of the editorial board terms as a "deteriorating edit the inability of modern man read anything longer than a couple of thousand words. Mr. Lippmann remarks that in Britain the last run of a book about 2,000. Now, alas, it is the same. An indication, he says, that intellectual growth over the last 400 years has quite amounted to progress.

Yet the has never been a need for the serious journal. Lasky himself says, "A couple hundred years ago one could a couple of years read all the financial books there were. That is impossible. One needs lifetime... So our job is to mediate between the really knowledgeable specialists and the general intellectual audience who influence the world."

"Capitalism," continues editor, "is the worst system publishing an intellectual re—except for all the others in the East the threat would from political commissars, in West it is from bank managers. Filling in the dark corner Lippmann's 'Episodes, Inc.' and 'Eruptions' might well be counter's epitaph. But bi that—ad multos annos.

Mr. Power, who is a regular contributor to the International Herald Tribune, has occasionally been published in Encounter.

Letters

Greek-U.S. Links

Re the article by Dusko Doder from Athens (Herald, Jan. 10) and the letter by "G.E." from Tripoli, Libya, dated Jan. 20.

Wild accusations against even the moderate Greek press as being in the payroll of the KGB and sweeping conclusions that Greeks are paranoiacs unworthy of democracy are clearly not destined to promote Greek-American understanding and indeed may be causing some damage to the U.S. image abroad. For one thing they smack of a certain nostalgia for a conserved Greek press forced to publish Page One photographs of visiting U.S. generals and admirals in cordial exchanges with dictators ruling by torture. For another thing they misrepresent Americans as too tough, intolerant and humorless in the face of criticism abroad. Knowing that this is a false image, Greeks remain in doubt as to the meaning of an epidemic of similar articles currently appearing in various U.S. publications.

Yet thousands of U.S. tourists, Greek-born or of other origin, who have visited Greece as recently as last summer (and have preferred human contact, sightseeing to scrutinizing Greek press) will readily acknowledge that Greeks do whole remain a hospitable, courteous and cordial people, responsive to the United States, a profound admiration for its deep-rooted liberal traditions and having the U.S. people the special feelings of amity and reborn in common struggles sacrifices in the cause of democracy.

Equal friendliness is not apparent in some other countries whose "friendly (poor) alliance" to the United States too readily praised in the sense of any real test, of some ugly incidents where U.S. sailors have been tested by mobs and thrown the sea.

So let your readers be reassured. There is no anti-U.S. feeling in Greece. Greeks know to the line between the kind trading liberalism and a scrutiny in Congress and a moment tradition of idealism honesty which made the name of the United States.

Paris
JEAN CATHOLIEP

in By
Joun

الهرالد تريبيون

The Loneliness of a Survivor

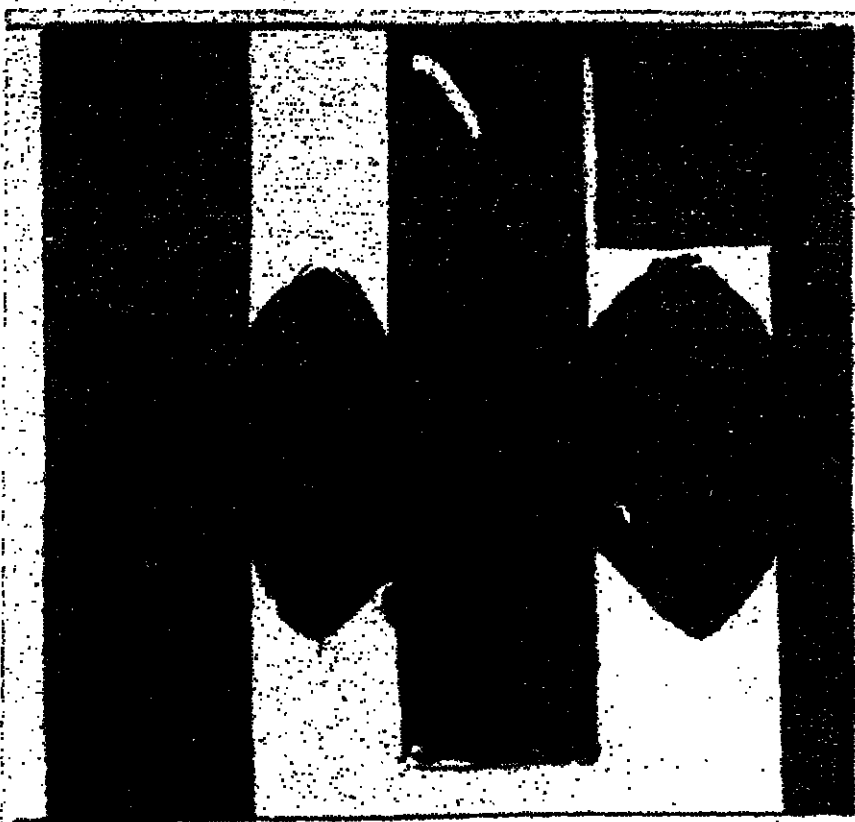
By Grace Gluck

NEW YORK, N.Y. (UPI)—Robert Motherwell is a surrealist and a survivor. He has made out a good deal of work, one of the few left of the group of New York painters, more than 30 years ago, who were known as abstract expressionists. What's more, he has survived the last series of operations and he has fully recovered and as at 61 he still loves "as much as I did the beginning."



Robert Motherwell

No. 17 of Motherwell's series, "Elegy to the Spanish Republic" (1955-60).



his brooding abstract theme of black ovals imprisoned by vertical bars, to his elegant collages, paper fragments combined with paint in bursts of hedonistic color. There is also a print that reflects his response to the current minimalist trend, in which the imagery is spare and more geometric.

"I'm really proud of anything, it's that my pictures are as fresh at 61 as they were at 30," Motherwell declares. Convinced that today's art world "wants only the latest thing, the '76 edition," he explains that he selected the show to represent the "eternal" quality of his work, its range and depth, not just his production for this year. "I insisted that every painting be different. I'm not a serial painter and I don't want to look like one."

Basically self-taught, Motherwell doesn't remember a time when he couldn't draw or paint. Growing up in California, where his father held important banking posts, he won a fellowship at 11 to the Otis Art Institute in Los Angeles. "But I never was interested in the conventional route, art school, drawing from life, etc. No one was teaching anything about modern art and I didn't know how to get to what I wanted to do."

As a Stanford student at 17, a friend took him to the home of Michael Stein, Gertrude's brother

and a pioneer collector of modern French art. "When I saw these Matisse's, it's as if an arrow went through me—shock of recognition, the kind Baudelaire must have experienced when he first read Poe," recalls Motherwell. "This is what I really care about, I thought."

At Stanford, later at the Harvard graduate school and then in Paris, he steeped himself in French modernist culture. Back in New York in 1940, he enrolled at Columbia to study with Meyer Schapiro, the noted art historian, and through him he met the stimulating group of surrealist painters and theorists who had come to New York from Europe on the verge of war—Marcel Duchamp, Max Ernst, André Masson, Kurt Seligmann, Yves Tanguy, André Breton.

A Subsidy

With a \$50-a-week subsidy from his father, Motherwell set up in New York, his home ever since. "I didn't like the surrealist painting," he recalls, "but they were interested in ideas about art, and they say that I was

and a pioneer collector of modern French art. "When I saw these Matisse's, it's as if an arrow went through me—shock of recognition, the kind Baudelaire must have experienced when he first read Poe," recalls Motherwell. "This is what I really care about, I thought."

N.Y. Artists

His engagement with surrealist theory was conveyed to the New York artists he began to meet—William Bazotes, Jackson Pollock, Willem de Kooning, Adolph Gottlieb. Both he and Pollock were also interested in Freudian theory, and the two began to experiment with the "automatism" technique of the surrealists, a kind of "doodling" effected by closing the eyes and letting the subconscious take over.

In 1943 he and Pollock, with Bazotes, showed their first collages at Peggy Guggenheim's famous gallery, Art of This Century, headquarters for the surrealist group. Later, he met other New York artists—Barnett Newman, Mark Rothko, Clifford Still.

Gradually, the New York men and women became conscious of themselves as a group whose aim in an art world still dominated by regionalists, "social realists" and traditionalists was to win acceptance of a forceful new abstract imagery that expressed, in Motherwell's words, a "feeling of the heroic, a sense of the sublime and the tragic." "Maybe my generation was the last generation innocent enough to be romantic," he says.

Their success is art-world history, and Motherwell sometimes compares those days nostalgically with now. "New York was essentially psychoanalytically oriented, in the sense that they used the language of an internal world. That's why we were able to invent an original painting. We were trying to get at the truth, not involved with shock value. Also, nobody cared what we did. We were able to be very pure because nobody wanted to seduce us."

Asked how it felt to be a survivor, he said, with some bitterness, "I feel a certain loneliness, and I'm also sad to see how the original abstract expressionist story has been so distorted. At times, I feel like an old Bolshevik, seeing stuff written by Stalinists, and I can't correct it. I'm shocked at the distortions and deliberate power plays of people who write about those days."

But Motherwell is by no means displeased with his present life, which includes his fourth wife, the German-born photographer Renata Ponsold, two grown daughters of whom he is proud, a Provincetown house in the summer, "adequate money and a marvelous home life I've never had before."

A One-Role 'Tosca' in London

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—"Tosca," ideally, is a three-role opera, and that is what it used to be in days of yore when, at the Met, Jeriza or Muzio was the Tosca, Scotti the Scarpia, and Gigli or Martelli the Cavaradossi. More recently it worked as a two-role opera with Callas and Gobbi.

In the new production by the English National Opera at the Coliseum last night, it was pretty much down to one role, with only Norman Bailey's sinister Scarpia to remind us of the intrigues of the second act seemed to pose no problems.

If it could be faulted, it would be for the singer's failure, or disinclination, especially in Act I, to suggest the veneer or show of aristocracy, elegance, even gallantry, that distinguished Scotti's Scarpia from all others and sustained his monopoly of the role at the Met long after his voice was gone.

Bailey's monochromatic approach is fashionable among contemporary Scarpia's, and as a reading of the man it is probably closer to the truth than Scotti's. But the fascinating duality of Scotti's Scarpia was better theater, and closer, too, to what Puccini suggests in Scarpia's music, especially in the initial encounter with Tosca.

Anne Evans was a handsome and in the second act—a perilously and distractingly bosomy Tosca, and she sang gallantly a role that calls for greater vocal opulence and amplitude than is hers by endowment. Keith Erwin, singing courageously against laryngitis, suggested a Cavaradossi too light of voice even under more favorable circumstances.

John Blatchley's production offered an authentic setting and felicitous and imaginative details of stage business in the Palazzo Farnese, but suffered in Act I from an awkwardly designed Church of St. Andrea della Valle and too much superfluous coming and going by church staff and tourists. Roderick Brydon, the sympathetic conductor, was tempted to linger over languorous passages—and yielded too often to temptation.

DANCE IN PARIS

Carlson's 'Wind, Water, Sand'

By David Stevens

PARIS, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Three seasons ago, Carolyn Carlson made her first appearance at the Paris Opera dancing her own fleeting, evanescent solo to a minuscule flute piece by Varèse. It lasted about two minutes and was the hit of a long evening.

Last night, Carlson—now étoile-choregraphe at the Opera and the guiding spirit of its year-old theatrical research group—was back with a major spectacle that employed not only her own elongated, quicksilver lines, but most of the resources of the Opera and some technical means so modern they had to be imported. It lasted about two hours and was greeted with a mixture of bravos, boos and boredom.

"Wind, Water, Sand" is described in the program as an "opera in 37 acts," although movement in various forms was clearly the principal element, and earlier programmatic literature also described it as having "28 sections" and "22 sequences"—suggesting that its size and shape kept developing up to the last minute.

It involves the services of a standard orchestra in the pit, five female singers, original music by Barre Phillips and John Sarman—who also form half of a quartet (bass fiddle, baritone sax, percussion, synthesizer)—mostly out of sight but kept in video touch with stage and pit—Carlson and her research group of a dozen dancers and actors.

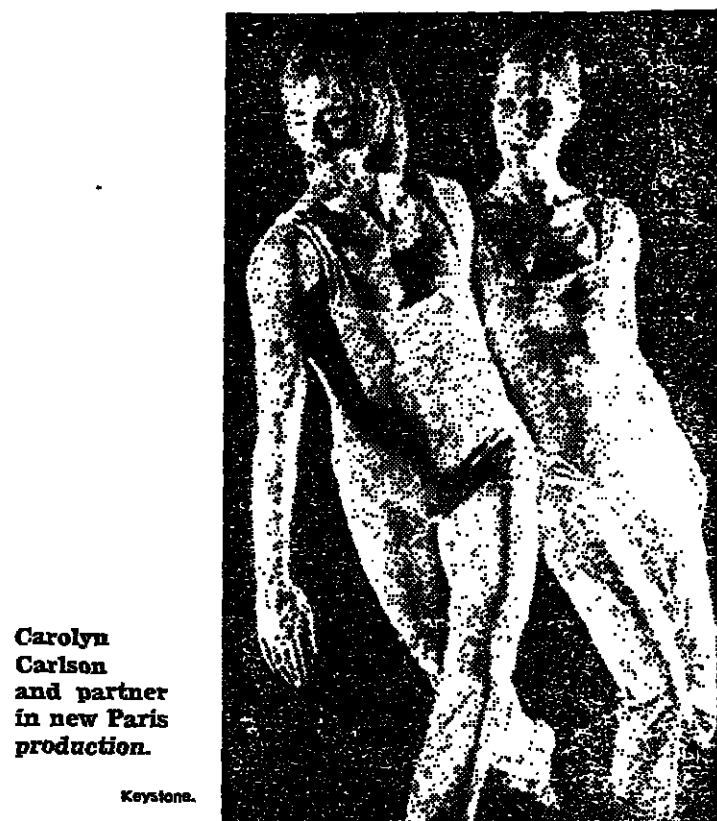
The "37 acts" were short scenes, not necessarily related to one another, employing not only the actors, dancers and singers, but a battery of stationary and mobile video cameras and multiple screens and other projection surfaces.

A dancer would be seen live, for instance, and simultaneously in different images of different sizes, depths and perspectives. Or an abstract, colored backdrop projection would suddenly have superimposed on it the quartet of musicians working away amid their apparatus somewhere in the bowels of the Palais Garnier.

The singers sometimes merely vocalized and sometimes sang snippets of music or less understandable lines. There were stretches of pure dance, in Carlson's fleet, angular and unpredictable manner—although the choreography is called a collective effort. Some of the scenes seemed to be surrealistic, or dadaist, miniplays. The music was vaguely free-jazz oriented, sometimes swelling to Beethovenian climaxes—as if the composers did not really need the orchestra but certainly were not going to pass up this chance to turn it on full volume.

What it is all about is not so easy to decipher with the naked eye. The program offers a few clues—quotation from the Tibetan Book of the Dead on ways of contemplating life; an observation about the suspension of breath between inhaling and exhaling; and another about the "transparency that multiplies combinations of objects and perspectives," and the wind, water and sand of the title.

None of it was much help, and while there were moments, sometimes just flashes, of unexpected pleasure, of fascinating images or groups of images, of engaging



Carolyn Carlson and partner in new Paris production.

choreography, there were not nearly enough to save off the creeping tedium. It must be conceded, however, that the bravos seemed to outweigh the boos at the end of the two uninterupted hours.

But it nevertheless is a welcome gust of air through the dusty Opera. Rolf Liebermann clearly is not going to let his

term end without dragging the place partly into the 20th century, and for now at least, Carolyn Carlson is his prophet.

Soviet Dancers Win 1st Tokyo Competition

TOKYO, Feb. 5 (UPI).—A Soviet pair were named top performers today in the first Tokyo world ballet competition, sponsored by the International Arts Foundation of Tokyo. Ludmila Semenyaka and Alexander Dogadurov were rated tops among 26 pairs of dancers from 13 countries. Second prize went to Hana Vlachova and Lubomir Kafka of Czechoslovakia and third prize to Florence Cler and Charles Jude of France.

Sharps & Flats

LONDON—Woody Herman and his orchestra opens for a week at Ronnie Scott's on Feb. 9, replacing Elkie Brooks and her band. Shirley MacLaine is appearing nightly at the Palladium through Feb. 14 before starting her tour of the Continent.

COPENHAGEN—Status Quo is at the Hivoli Concert Hall Feb. 6 at 8 p.m.

GENEVA—Singer Martine Kay is featured at the Popcorn Club Feb. 6 and 7.

DAVOS-PLATZ, Switzerland.—Pianist-singer Alice Darr is appearing nightly at the Davoshof during February and March.

PARIS—Benny Waters is at Le Patio Bar in the Hotel Maridien; Nancy Holloway at La Belle Epoque; Raquel Welch at the Palais des Congrès Feb. 6 and 7; Mickey Baker at Le Cava de la Hutche until Feb. 6; Claude Luter opens at the Slow Club on Feb. 9.

Saxophonist Hal Singer will tour Africa from Feb. 10 to March 6, for the U.S. Information Service. Performances are scheduled in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Madagascar, South Africa, Zambia, Zaire, Cameroon and Morocco.

This week's top single in the United States is "50 Ways to Leave Your Lover" by Paul Simon, and in Britain, "Mama Mia" by Abba.

—FRANK VAN BRAKLE

Wedekind's 'Lulu'—A Staggering Debacle

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 5 (UPI).—To give the Parisian season some extra excitement, Claude Regy, a reliable and perceptive critic, has staged "Lulu" at the theatre Athénée with Jeanne Moreau as its demonic female lead.

The prologue to Wedekind's dramatized drama—composed of full-length plays, "Der Erdgeist" (Earth Spirit) and "Die Fäule der Pandora" (Pandora's Decay)—the curtain traditionally is to disclose a circus tent which issues an animal call. In his left hand he has a riding whip, in his right a loaded revolver. Having seduced himself, the ringmaster calls to an attendant to get out the most dangerous of his menagerie. The attendant carries on the actress ring the destructive Lulu.

his famous and sensational he has been omitted at the enée. Instead, a loudspeaker tells what might be a record of the circus. Lulu, on the 17th of July, and a mute clown pampled monkey makes a point appearance before what smokes the gaping mouth of a seal of horrors.

In this altered manner, a stagedebacle of staggering proportions, the fruit of general misunderstanding and directorial indecision is set in motion. Lulu has been aptly described by one of his critical countrymen as a "zusammensetzender Hauspuppel-Dieter," which, in English, is a synthetic over-the-top. He is a comedian of expressionism, naturalism, archaism, Nietzscheanism, symbolism and Grand Guignol tendencies. It is the

Jeanne Moreau as Lulu.



function of a director to differentiate Wedekind's sudden changes with varying styles of presentation. Regy imposes an oppressive single mood throughout and for obscure reasons insists that much of "Lulu" be played on staircases and staircases. Thus, the action, despite the scenicities, trends heavily along and what remains of the original in Georges-Arthur Goldschmidt's wayward adaptation weighs a ton.

Jeanne Moreau is an actress of rare distinction, aristocratic poise and indisputable gifts, but her versatility notwithstanding, she is miscast. Wedekind's Lulu is a brazen, toy, representing a primitive natural force moonfunction of its devastating powers. Lulu is the alluring sex doll, such as Brigitte Bardot might have symbolized 15 years ago. Miss Moreau, with all her art, fails to transform herself into a painted puppet, a paraphrase of Zola's Nana. She has her customary elegance, grace and command and renders certain scenes to sound theatrical effect, but her assignment is defeatingly against type. She is a sophisticated of the drawing room gone slumming, displaced in underworld hideouts, tenement garrets and on the street corner soliciting. Turned prostitute, she is more a lascivious society matron in search of vicarious thrills.

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Frisch's philosophical comedy echoes many speculations treated by his betters. His deceitful cavalier is a victim of circumstances and his own public image. Mathematics, not love-making, is his passion. He tries of his romantic legend, fleeing from it to scholarly retreat and ends in the keeping of a faithful admirer who agrees not to poster him and whom he meets only at the dinner table in her castle. There are amusing passages, but Jean-Pierre Michel has staged it as though it were "Don Carlos." Francis Huster's Juan is acceptable, but on the distant side there is some horrible howling, the director apparently believing that histrionic power and lung power are one.

Another of his pets is the lowly leek, which he has ennobled in a dish with oysters. "I like leeks," he said simply. A Sanderens triumph is a whole truffle baked in a swaddling of flaky puff paste, a rich truffle presented at table filled with a little crushed tomato and a sprinkle of parsley and tarragon.

"The Occident has been in full decadence, the way we used to know what is both good and good for you. Nonetheless, I admire a client who debauches intelligently, as long as he has willfully chosen self-abuse. I am critical only if he does it unwittingly and when the chef is at fault."

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other of his theorems. Consequently, there are no white beans on his premises and rarely any potatoes. If he serves potato, it will be no more than the equivalent of a tablespoon per portion, sliced to the transparency of tissue paper.

He much prefers a vegetable such as courgette. He removes the peel in strips, cuts the squash crosswise in lengths of 1 to 1 1/2 inches. He hollows these into cups, oils them, and sets them into a hot oven for five to six minutes. They are presented at table filled with a little crushed tomato and a sprinkle of parsley and tarragon.

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DINING OUT: What's Good and Good for You

By Naomi Barry

PARIS (UPI).—In the old days, an invitation to his restaurant, Sanderens, might have implied dining a newly convicted pike cousser, but Sanderens's purpose is to propound his philosophy, as to the prerequisites for a tentative of Nouvelle Cuisine to be the ability to verbalize about "The Art of Fire." Sanderens has two stars from the Guide Michelin. Gault & Millau class him among the outstanding contenders for the Paul Bocuse title of the future. Valéry Lescarot d'Esting is a long-time friend and last Saturday came to celebrate his 50th birthday. Sanderens made his first contribution to the Paris gastronomic scene a decade ago with a cuisine in Boulogne, being among the vanguard of contemporary classicism who re-established the forgotten 18th-century habit of carrying red wine with fish.

More Than Pleasure An attractive man in his forties with a neat Van Dyck and liquid dark eyes, he indicated there was more to his game than just bringing pleasure to people.

"The French chef of the past forgot all about health," he said. "He ignored cholesterol, obesity, mal de foie. Do you realize that a chef is a double assassin? He has the power to kill all the natural nutritional values in food and to destroy man, as well."

Four years ago, Sanderens banished flour from his sauces. "Thinking with flour," he avers, "creates a wall which makes the food unpalatable. My method of deglazing and reduction is cooler in time and money but a present-day Sanderens sauce—skinned, strained and slowly boiled down to a quarter of its original weight—is almost totally fat-free."

Bakes Its Rolls

"A sauce like that is healthier than a bad grillade," he said. "To grill a piece of meat, you oil it first. Unless carefully watched, the oil will burn. Devastating to the system." He gave a bad mark to grills permanently incorporated into stove tops because they cannot be lifted when the fire becomes too hot. Because he doesn't trust most commercial flour, the restaurant takes its own rolls of whole wheat from a small supplier. One of Sanderens's best specialties is a soufflé of mussels, an exquisite

thuff with no flour in its composition. "I am the champion of the scorned and the slighted. Mussels are not sufficiently respected. You can't mix with truffles and foie gras but nothing is more fantastic than the juice of the mussel."

Another of his pets is the lowly leek, which he has ennobled in a dish with oysters. "I like leeks," he said simply. A Sanderens triumph is a whole truffle baked in a swaddling of flaky puff paste, a rich truffle presented at table filled with a little crushed tomato and a sprinkle of parsley and tarragon.

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1/4	Fuqua Ind	175	347	7%

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Company	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413</
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Jobless Rate In Germany Rises to 5.9%

New Level Highest
Since January 1959

By James Furlong
NUREMBERG, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ).—West German unemployment, aggravated by bad weather, rose to a 17-year high of 5.9 per cent in January from 5.3 per cent a month earlier and 5.1 per cent a month earlier, the Federal Labor Office said today.

The number of registered jobless in January was 1,351,000, up from 1,223,400 in December and 1,154,000 in January 1975. The annual rate was the highest since the 6.9 per cent posted in January 1959.

Josef Stiegl, president of the labor office, told a news conference that Germany is in "a recession—the bad situation in the labor market isn't over yet."

But he also blamed bad weather, including storms and flooding in northern Germany, for a major share of the January rise. He said that the labor market is not likely to deteriorate.

The number of workers laid off on short hours totaled 743,000 in January, down from 748,000 in December and 900,000 a year earlier. Open jobs totaled 190,600 against 188,400 in December and 11,000 in January 1975. The jobless rate among foreign workers rose to 6.9 per cent, or 49,000 persons, in January from 7 per cent a month earlier.

Government Claims
While conservative opposition members of parliament in Bonn spoke of failed government economic policies and the need for further stimulation of the economy, government spokesman Armin Gruenewald claimed that the January jobless increase was less than could be expected on seasonal factors. He said the January figures showed the government's right to insist on a 5.5-billion-mark program to aid the construction industry.

"Further admissions from the opposition aren't needed," he said, apparently indicating that a government is not planning any new stimulus for the economy. Last month, the cabinet approved the allocation of 300 million deutsche marks to combat youth unemployment.

In Frankfurt, the central bank council of the Bundesbank did not act to lower interest rates in its regular fortnightly meeting. The council left the discount and Lombard rates at 3.5 and 4.5 per cent, respectively, where they had stood since last July 12.

Nonetheless, New York foreign exchange dealers said the jobless figures helped stabilize the dollar against the mark. The figures apparently were taken as a sign that unemployment might force authorities to ease interest rates or introduce fiscal measures that would tend to increase inflation from the current 5.4 per cent year-to-year rate.

The dollar closed at 2,575 marks in Frankfurt, up from 2,560 at the finish yesterday. The market influence of unemployment statistics was discounted by a Frankfurt dealer, who said the dollar's gain was a reaction to its recent steep decline.

In its yearly economic report issued last week, the government said 1976 joblessness would average about 1,050,000, only slightly below the 1,074,000 average in 1975. Nevertheless, it forecast a 25-per-cent drop in the seasonally adjusted number of unemployed from end-1975 to end-1976.



John McCormack



A. W. Lyckman

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

John McCormack, managing director of Adam Opel AG, has been appointed general director, European operations, at General Motors Overseas Corp., headquartered in London. He succeeds Alexander Cunningham, who has been named general manager of the overseas operations division in New York. James Waters Jr., presently general director of Latin American operations, will succeed Mr. McCormack at Opel.

Amoco Europe Inc. has appointed A.W. Lyckman financial manager, based in London. He is currently finance and planning manager at Amoco Deutschland.

Mr. Lyckman replaces R.J. Friedman, who has been named division controller, exploration and production, at the parent company, Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. He will be based in Chicago.

Cresap, McCormick & Paget Inc., a management consulting firm, has promoted Peter van Pelt to vice-president. Mr. Van Pelt is the company's manager for Europe, the Middle East and Africa, headquartered in London.

Mary Gibbons and Martin Harrison have been promoted to vice-presidents of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. Both are assigned to the bank's London office.

Belgian Slump Seen Over, Industrial Outlook Brighter

BRUSSELS, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ).—Belgium's recession appears to have bottomed out during last autumn and the outlook for the country's industry as a whole seems to be gradually improving, Banque Nationale de Belgique, the central bank, said in its annual report published today.

Elaborating on the report, a bank spokesman said expectations for a fundamental improvement are not "brilliant" yet, adding that the bank feels everything possible should be done to prevent the "fruits of higher productivity" from being "gobbled up by wage costs."

The bank said that according to latest data available, energy production had slightly improved over the past months and the construction industry, especially housing, seems to be in good shape.

But realization of capital spending programs by industry is stagnating and there is evidence of serious hesitancy among corporations concerning their spending activity in coming months, the bank said.

Reviewing 1975, the bank said Belgium's real gross national product declined about 2 per cent from 1974, when it rose 4 per cent from 1973.

The bank also noted that because of government efforts to reflate the economy, the public debt rose to 130 billion francs (about \$3.3 billion) in 1975 from 80 billion in 1974. The bank said that in 1975 the debt accounted for 5.5 per cent of GNP, whereas in Britain the rate was 10 per cent, in Germany 7 per cent, in Denmark 6 per cent and in the Netherlands 4 per cent.

Jobless Rate Rises
BRUSSELS, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—The number of wholly unemployed workers in Belgium rose slightly to 229,236, or 8.7 per cent of the workforce, at the end of January from 229,026, also 8.7 per cent, at the end of December, the national employment office said.

Unemployment in January, 1975, was 147,799, or 5.7 per cent. The latest total shows a drop of about 4,000 from the mid-January figure of 233,222, the first fall for 15 months, the office said.

Profit, Sales Rise
MUNICH, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Siemens AG, the West German electric and electronic goods concern, registered an increase of 11.6 per cent in both profits and sales in the first quarter of the current fiscal year.

Reporting this today, the company said profits rose to 135 million deutsche marks in the quarter ended Sept. 30 from 121 million DM in the year-earlier quarter. Sales rose to 4.8 billion DM from 4.3 billion DM.

Board chairman Bernhard Plettemann, speaking at the annual press conference today, said the world economic recovery expected this year will not have a full impact on Siemens' business until the end of the fiscal year.

He said orders on hand are considerably above the higher sales in the first quarter and worldwide turnover will probably top 20 billion DM in the year. Turnover last year totaled 18.9 billion DM.

We are pleased to announce the following recent appointments in our Institutional Research Department

DAVID R. HATHAWAY
WILLIAM D. EASTERBROOK
THOMAS J. CROTTY
High Technology Analysts

THOMAS F. MOONEY
Chemical Analyst

NELSON M. SCHNEIDER
Drug Analyst

Hutton
INTERNATIONAL
Athens • Frankfurt • Geneva • Hamburg • London • Lugano
Luxembourg • Munich • Paris • Zurich

28 Banks Put On U.S. List As 'Problems'

Seven Reportedly
In Serious Shape

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (Reuters).—Controller of the Currency James Smith disclosed today that his office is giving special supervisory attention to 28 national banks which he considers have financial problems.

He told the Senate Banking Committee that seven of those banks with total assets of \$1.669 billion and deposits of \$1.359 billion "exhibit a combination of weaknesses and adverse financial trends which pose an immediate threat to liquidity or solvency of the institution."

Mr. Smith said the remaining 21 banks have total assets of \$9.858 billion and deposits of \$6.242 billion and are considered to be "in serious condition." He said the weaknesses in those 21 banks "could lead to insolvency if not corrected, but they are in no immediate danger."

Others Get 'Extra Attention'
Mr. Smith said his office is giving "extra attention" to 57 other national banks. He did not identify any of the banks.

He said the condition of the national banking system is sound. He said he is concerned that "strident" criticism of the banking industry could lead banks to become "too inordinately conservative" in their credit policies as to "thwart or severely retard economic recovery."

His disclosure of problem banks follows the Federal Reserve Board's announcement Tuesday that it has a list of 65 state-chartered banks and 63 bank holding companies requiring special watching as so-called problem banks.

Mr. Smith's office has supervision over 4,000 nationally chartered banks that hold about 80 per cent of the total bank deposits in the United States.

Ford Approves
Bill Aiding Rails

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 (UPI).—President Ford signed today the Railroad Revitalization and Reform Act which will thrust the federal government deeply into sponsoring and subsidizing the U.S. rail system.

The bill commits the government to put \$6.4 billion into the ailing railway system but this is generally seen as only a beginning in the federal pledge to keep trains running.

A new federally sponsored carrier, the Consolidated Rail Corp., will take over by early spring 15,000 miles of line of the bankrupt Penn Central and four affiliated roads. It also authorizes the U.S. Railway Association, a federal agency, to buy up to \$2.1 billion of Penn Central securities and stock, the proceeds to be used to modernize and rehabilitate bankrupt lines.

It also authorizes \$1.6 billion in grants to improve the Northeast Corridor—the existing Penn Central track between Washington and Boston—and other amounts to aid the states in handling rail freight movements on branch lines, maintain commuter services, convert abandoned rights of way to recreational purposes and other related activities.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Oil Participation Scheme

Small investors rushed to take up a direct stake in Britain's North Sea oil when one of the largest commercial loan issues ever launched on the stock market in London was put on offer Thursday. Application lists for stock totalling \$75.75 million were closed less than an hour after they were opened, and all four issues were heavily oversubscribed. A novel feature of the package is that investors will be able to make money directly on the amount of oil brought ashore through a new type of security, oil production stock (OPS).

The two investment groups involved—London & Scottish Marine Oil and Scottish-Canadian Oil & Transportation—raised the money to continue development of their 9-per-cent stake in the Ninian field, one of the most promising in the North Sea. The companies offered 14 per cent per year on the unsecured loan stock, maturing between 1981 and 1983.

Successful applicants were also offered 7.5 million units of OPS, priced at 10 pence per unit, according to the size of their investment in the loan stock. The OPS will entitle the holder to half yearly payments on Ninian's oil yield once the field starts to produce in about two years.

U.S. Auto Sales Up, Imports Dip
U.S. auto sales last month rose about 18 per cent from a year earlier, with domestic makes selling a bit better than anticipated and imports registering an unexpectedly sharp decline. New car sales totaled about 678,300 units, compared with about 577,200 in January 1975. U.S. make dealers delivered 587,793 cars in the month, up 27 per cent from the depressed year-earlier period. But foreign car dealers sold only about 90,500 units, off 21 per cent. Their share of the car market dropped to nearly 13 per cent, from a 20-per-cent share a year earlier.

Toyota and Datsun, two of the biggest importers, showed increases of 8.7 and 6.5 per cent, respectively, from January 1975 levels. But Volkswagen had a 39-per-cent decline in the month to 14,900 sales. The other West German exporters did better. Mercedes reported a gain of 16.6 per cent to 2,914 units, BMW had a 48.8-per-cent gain to 1,652 units and Porsche's sales rose 9.5 per cent to 1,097 units. Fiat's sales were down 41 per cent at 3,546 units. From France, Renault's sales were down 24 per cent at 315 units while Peugeot's sales rose 42 per cent at 857 units.

Foreign Car Share of U.K. Market Up
Foreign car makers took 31.8 per cent of the U.K. car market last month, up from 30 per cent in December, the latest figures from the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders show. Total new car sales last month at 130,767 were 0.02 per cent higher than the January 1975 total. Imported cars totaled 41,574 last month. British Leyland was the leading home manufacturer with 37,816 car sales (28.9 per cent of the market), ahead of Ford with 25.4 per cent, Vauxhall with 6.7 per cent and Chrysler U.K. at 6.7 per cent. The leading importer was Datsun with 7,006 sales or 5.4 per cent. Renault accounted for 5 per cent of total sales and Volkswagen-Audi 3.5 per cent.

Hanson Seeks All of Hygrade
Hanson Industries Inc., the U.S. subsidiary of Hanson Trust Ltd. of Britain, is seeking to acquire all of the stock of Hygrade Food Products, in which it already owns a 30.5-per-cent interest. Hygrade, a large meat packer, has 1.01 million shares outstanding. With the shares trading at around \$30.38, a 69.5-per-cent interest would be valued at more than \$21 million.

No Adverse Effect Expected on Stock Market
Analysts See Interest Rates Rising in 1976

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (AP-DJ).—Wall Street economists believe the four-month drop in short-term interest rates is at, or near, an end. They expect rates to push upward the rest of the year as the economy improves.

The effect on investor psychology remains to be seen. Often in the past, the stock market has reacted nervously to an upswing in short-term rates. However, the latest forecasts are not defusing market optimism inside the securities firms publishing the forecasts.

Most recently, quarterly rate estimates have been worked up by economists at Argus Research Corp. and Becker Securities Corp. In both cases, the firms' market strategists do not foresee rates rising derailed the bull market.

Argus expects interest-rate trends to be a "neutral to slightly negative" factor in investor appraisal of earnings and dividends. But Argus also expects corporate net to be up 30 per cent this year, and the market along with it.

The firm has a 1976 "target" range of 10.50 to 11.00 for the Dow Jones industrial average. Similarly, Becker Securities expects stock prices to be "significantly higher" in six to 12 months, although it considers a 5 to 10-per-cent setback possible "immediately ahead."

Paul Markowski, economist at Argus, believes a fundamental force exerting upward pressure on short-term rates "is the fact that the economy is clearly on a recovery track, which is likely to be accompanied by a rise in business loan demand."

The demand for business loans has been sluggish so far in the recovery, but Mr. Markowski says the need for additional funds for rebuilding inventories will begin to mount in the months ahead. "Later in the year, the same will be true of funds to be used for capital outlays," Other factors

Interest Rate Fears Affect N.Y. Prices

But Profit-Taking
Is Also a Cause

NEW YORK, Feb. 5 (UPI).—Profit-taking and talk that interest rates were close to a bottom leaned heavily on the stock market today, dealing the list its worst setback of the new year.

"There is a worry that we've seen the low in the bank prime interest rate," declared one analyst, who noted that no other bank has followed the move to a 6 1/2-per-cent prime announced by First National City Bank last Friday.

Still, analysts said the market's decline was not much of a surprise, especially since it has been going almost straight up since the beginning of the year.

The Dow Jones industrial average dropped 11.81 points to 964.81. It was the steepest loss since the new year's rally began. At 3 o'clock today the index was off 8.97.

About 1,100 issues declined, compared with about 470 gainers. Volume totaled 32.78 million shares compared with 38.27 million yesterday.

Superior Oil, a natural gas producer and a dynamic performer recently, slumped 5 1/2 to 191 1/2. After the market closed, the House voted to remove price controls for small independent gas producers.

Getty Oil dropped 3 1/2 to 168 1/4 after announcing price cuts on gasoline, oil, and jet fuel.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in active trading. The Amex index fell 0.38 to 97.94.

Champion Home Builders, among the volume leaders, dipped 1 1/4 to 5 1/4 on 169,400 shares.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.75 to 93.93.

In Washington the Treasury said it had received 106,000 subscriptions totaling \$29.2 billion for its \$3.5-billion offering of 7-year, 8-per-cent notes, and decided to sell \$6 billion of the notes to the public. An additional \$1.9 billion of notes were allotted to government accounts and Federal Reserve banks.

The Treasury also said that because of the "overwhelming response" it is reducing the amount of notes to be allotted on subscriptions.

It said all subscriptions for \$200,000 or less will be allotted in full and subscriptions over that amount will be allotted \$200,000.

The Treasury had originally said it would take subscriptions up to \$500,000.

In Chicago grain futures closed mostly lower on the Board of Trade.

A late run of profit-taking on very small advances in the major pits produced the weakness at the bull. Trade was mixed through most of the session, but public participation via commission houses was very light. Volume for the day also was believed light.

BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE

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Tel. (514) 395.66.11

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT OCTOBER 31

(in thousands of Can. \$)		1975	1974
ASSETS			
Cash resources	592,694	458,073	4,588,127
Securities	804,857	2,772,185	148,383
Loans	3,256,359	2,772,185	121,258
Bank premises at cost, less depreciation	36,113	31,114	46,968
Other assets	142,397	116,504	32,071
Total	4,871,970	4,125,859	4,871,970

PROFITS AND LOSS ACCOUNT

(in thousands of Can. \$)		1975	1974
EXPENSES			
Interest on deposits and bank debentures	257,632	219,464	333,015
Salaries, pension contributions and other staff benefits	70,508	55,364	59,797
Other operating expenses	49,563	37,234	53,207
Provision for income taxes	22,733	16,750	31,075
Appropriation for losses	7,788	5,269	
Dividends	7,210	6,880	
Funds retained for expansion	8,947	6,123	
Total	429,867	349,379	429,867

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47, Avenue George V - 75008 PARIS - Tel. 720.12.00

Company Reports

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars

American Standard		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter	1974	405.5	450.1
Revenue	19.0	14.9	
Profit	1.06	0.86	

Continental Can		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter	1974	744.0	758.7
Revenue	18.10	11.33	
Profit	0.05	0.28	

Continental OH		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter	1974	2,101.7	2,087.4
Revenue	2,140.0	2,030.1	
Profit	78.0	45.3	

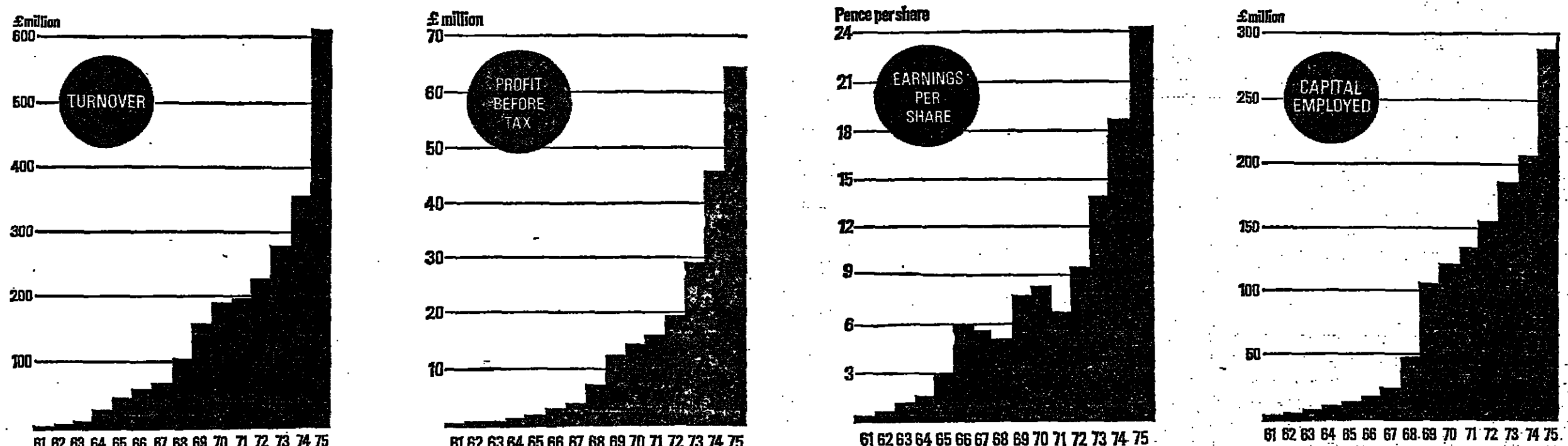
Dart Industries		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter	1974	7,570.0	7,340.0
Revenue	330.9	307.3	
Profit	6.50	8.06	

New York Times		1974	1973
Fourth Quarter	1974	109.3	104.2
Revenue	14.2	4.31	
Profit	0.13	0.38	

LONRHO

Fifteen Year Financial Record

Year ended 30 September	1975 (£ million)	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Turnover	606.00	349.20	274.38	224.80	199.99	191.17	154.00	101.00	60.00	55.00	32.00	21.00	11.00	9.00	4.00
Profit before taxation	63.31	46.48	29.37	19.30	15.09	14.61	12.81	6.79	3.60	3.06	1.82	1.03	.50	.41	.16
Profit after taxation, minorities and excluding extraordinary items	22.06	15.22	11.19	6.46	4.24	5.64	4.02	2.06	1.45	1.22	.60	.26	.24	.19	.11
Cost of dividend	3.86 (net)	2.77 (net)	2.27 (net)	2.43	1.38	3.13	2.48	1.42	.81	.38	.19	.16	.16	.13	.08
Fixed assets	166.24	137.34	127.66	122.07	118.18	97.05	87.28	43.98	19.11	14.31	10.70	7.14	2.18	1.33	1.07
Net current assets and investments	112.41	64.92	53.41	28.49	13.52	20.69	17.93	5.99	.82	1.53	2.47	3.15	1.80	1.88	1.43
Total capital employed	278.65	202.26	181.07	150.56	131.70	117.74	105.21	49.97	19.93	15.84	13.17	10.29	3.98	3.21	2.50
Total equity interest	172.38	106.84	93.18	75.65	59.79	61.10	55.71	20.73	6.49	5.74	4.83	3.66	3.00	2.60	2.16
Earnings per share	24.02p	19.35p	14.25p	9.35p	6.91p	8.78p	8.01p	4.77p	5.10p	5.82p	2.86p	1.21p	1.14p	1.10p	.57p



Lonrho Limited, London EC2V 6BL

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These bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

FEBRUARY 6, 1976



CRÉDIT LYONNAIS

US \$ 75,000,000
Floating Rate Notes Due 1982

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MANUFACTURERS HANOVER
Limited

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (Securities)
Limited

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BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL
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Observer

White House Sex

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Recently published material on the sex lives of Thomas Jefferson and John F. Kennedy has prompted many questions about sex and the presidency. Because of the new public demand for lubricious political disclosure, it is now vital to answer them with full candor. Here are the answers to the questions Americans most commonly ask:



Baker

Q: Is it true that President Zachary Taylor liked to be spanked by older women?
A: This is a base canard, which arises from the fact that President Taylor was known as "Old Rough and Ready." Actually, Taylor abhorred spanking, as well as French postcoital, as was George Washington once treated for an Oedipus complex?
A: Yes, but it was accidental. Washington had gone to have his private parts adjusted and was inadvertently shown into a psychiatrist's office and told to lie on the couch. The doctor began by asking, "How long have you had these feelings about your mother?" Washington was so embarrassed by the hour which followed that he never went to the dentist again. This is why George Washington's false teeth still didn't fit when Gilbert Stuart painted him.
Q: I have always heard that Rutherford B. Hayes wore shiny black leather underwear throughout his presidency. Is this true?
A: Anyone who knows how hot it gets in Washington in July will realize that this is nonsense.
Q: Wasn't Abraham Lincoln a foot fetishist?
A: During his career in Illinois politics Lincoln liked to have women members of the legislature step on his corns, but he had conquered this vice by the time he became president.
Q: Who was the famous "horse-faced woman" who was brought into the White House nights during the Grant administration and led out shortly before dawn through secret underground passages?
A: President Grant's famous "horse-faced woman" was not a woman at all, but a horse cleverly got up to look like a woman. Grant devised this scheme to deceive journalists into believing that he was leading a colorful sex life, thus preventing them from discovering that the horse's

saddle bags were being used to carry whiskey into the White House and emptied out.
Q: Has there ever been a transvestite in the Oval Office?
A: We cannot be certain, although thousands of congressmen have visited there.
Q: How do men as busy as presidents find so much time for adultery?
A: They don't. This is a common complaint among women summoned to the White House for adultery. They are kept waiting for hours and then squeezed in between the secretary of commerce and lunch at the desk. If war broke out, they may be left forgotten in secret antechambers for months.
Q: Is it true that Martin Van Buren was a very poor lover?
A: President Van Buren felt the cold more acutely than most men. For this reason, he went to bed every night with two huge hot-water bottles, one on either side of him. These made it difficult to effect intimacies and led to rumors that he was a hard man to get close to. Van Buren's sex life gradually dwindled down to nothing, and he was not elected to second term.
Q: How often should the ideal president have sexual relations?
A: Never. It is painful for parents to concede that their children have sexual relations and even more painful for children to concede that their parents have sexual relations, but the most painful thing of all is for the American people to concede that their presidents have sexual relations. Ideal presidents don't.
Q: What is the legal position of presidents who entertain women from the Mafia?
A: They are violating the Constitution, which demands absolute separation of church and state.
Q: I have heard that President William Henry Harrison's name—Old Tippecanoe—actually derives from a particularly flamboyant and disgusting sexual practice in which he frequently indulged. What was this?
A: The limitations of family-paper journalism preclude an answer to this question here, but it will be fully described in my forthcoming book, "Inside the White House Drawers," which will even more incredible than "Jaws" and, I hope, twice as successful.
Q: Was President Madison a regular subscriber to Playboy?
A: No. Penhouse. In his earlier days, however, his reading of "The Playboy Philosophy" shaped the ideals he expounded in "The Federalist Papers."

European (scientists)... have retrieved huge oaks from West German river beds,... and these trees may enable scientists to work back to the last great Ice Ages with a time and temperature resolution unimaginable even a few years ago.

Getting on the Track of Caesar's Weather

By George Alexander

LOS ANGELES—Galileo Galilei is generally credited with the invention of the first crude thermometer, sometime near the end of the 16th century. Without disparaging Galileo's talents in the slightest, Dr. Leona Marshall Libby of the University of California at Los Angeles nevertheless believes that the credit for that invention is more properly due to nature, for fashioning the first object capable of recording atmospheric temperature changes: the tree.

Dr. Libby and her colleague, Louis Pandolfi, are claiming to find evidence in tree rings of yearly changes in air temperature. The evidence is in the relative amounts of certain isotopes of hydrogen, oxygen and carbon in a given ring. The hydrogen and oxygen came from rainwater absorbed by the tree that year in adding a new layer, or ring, of cellulose and the carbon came from atmospheric carbon dioxide.

Readings

Specifically, the two researchers are proposing that the average temperature of a given year can be read in the relative proportions of oxygen-18 to oxygen-16, deuterium to hydrogen, and carbon-13 to carbon-12 within the appropriate tree ring. (Oxygen-18, deuterium and carbon-13 are all stable, slightly heavier forms of these common elements.) Attempts to pin down the temperatures of long-past eras with any degree of precision have not been crowned with much success, Dr. Libby said. Estimates based on core samples taken from ocean bottoms, she said, become blurred by the actions of worms and other marine organisms and so are not much more accurate than one value averaged over approximately 1,000 years.

Back with the tree-ring technique, she said, it may be possible to determine the average temperature of the atmosphere on a yearly scale over a span of several thousand years. That assumes, of course, that trees with a lifespan that long can be found.

Counting

Tree rings have drawn the attention of scientists before now. Since a tree adds a new ring every year, except under some exceptional drought conditions, archaeologists have used slices of old trees to count backward in time and thereby date certain events. Rings have also been taken as indicators of past climatic conditions. A wide ring is interpreted as being indicative of a good growth season, one marked by sufficient rains, benign temperatures and ample nutrients; a thin ring, on the other hand, is regarded as a sign of a poor year. But until this recent work by Dr. Libby and Mr. Pandolfi,

all scientists could really derive from a wide tree ring was that it must have been a year favorable to growth. Now, with this isotopic ratio technique, scientists will be able to tell what the average temperature of that year was and perhaps what effect it may have had on people's lives then.

Dr. Libby suggested that a knowledge of exact year-to-year temperature fluctuations might be as useful to those scholars trying to understand the distant past as to those scientists trying to anticipate the near future.

Her reading of past climatic conditions is based on the ratios of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon isotopes caused by variations in temperature. "The colder it is in a given year," she explained, "the less you would expect to find these heavier isotopes (oxygen-18 and deuterium) evaporating from the oceans and later returning to the earth as rainwater."

Drinking

That rainwater is picked up by trees and incorporated in the formation of cellulose, the major molecule of tree cells. "The tree is drinking that water," Dr. Libby said, "and seating it in the cells of that year's ring. So when you look at a ring that dates back to Caesar's time, you're also looking at the rain that fell on Caesar as well."

If the ratio of oxygen-18 to oxygen-16 is great, she continued, it suggests that there must have been enough heat that year to drive the heavier isotope out of the oceans and into the atmosphere. And if the ratio is low, the suggestion is that it was a cold year.

The first step in using the tree rings as ancient thermometers, she said, was calibrating the isotopic ratios. This was done by correlating the ratios in the more recent tree rings, rings made during years for which science has trustworthy thermometers and other instruments to determine the average annual temperature of the atmosphere with great precision and accuracy.

Knowing the relationship between isotopic ratios and the annual temperature, Dr. Libby and Mr. Pandolfi then were able to extract older rings from the tree sample, experimentally sample the oxygen, hydrogen and carbon abundances and, from this, deduce the temperatures of those long-ago years.

Diaries

As a cross-check on their calculations of past temperatures, the researchers drew upon very old Japanese and Chinese diaries. These documents contained references to the times of cherry tree blossoming and days of ice-free conditions on a certain lake in Japan.

Drawing upon more contemporary records of cherry tree blossoming and ice conditions on that lake, records that are now substantiated by exact weather data, meteorologists have determined the temperatures that must have prevailed at those past times and the researchers made use of this data. And when they plotted the temperatures of those estimated past years, along with the known temperatures of present years, and overlaid them with the temperatures derived from the isotopic ratios, there was surprisingly close fit and agreement, according to Dr. Libby.

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PEOPLE: Gloria Swanson Marries Her Crusading Partner

Actress Gloria Swanson, 76, has married author William Duffy, 60, who is her partner in a crusade against sugar in the diet. Duffy is Miss Swanson's sixth husband. He, too, has been married before. "We have all these mutual interests" and have been traveling around promoting his book, "Sugar Blues," and it just seemed silly not to get married," said Miss Swanson. The couple met 10 years ago and Duffy, who then weighed 225 pounds, became a convert to Miss Swanson's diet of natural foods and no sugar. He now weighs 143 pounds "and is a whole new person—you wouldn't recognize him," the actress said. Miss Swanson's previous marriages, all of which ended in divorce, were to actor Wallace Beery, Hollywood restaurateur William Sarno, Marquis Henri de La Falaise de la Condraye, Irish sportsman Michael Finner and yachtsman William Dwyer.



Gloria Swanson seemed silly.

Niels Kjaer-Larsen, 31, of Copenhagen doesn't think he should have to go to jail without his dog. He may win his point. Thursday he saw Justice Minister Orla Moeber. "By the way he patted Loeve (the dog), I could tell he was in favor of letting him go to jail with me."

Loeve got him into trouble in the first place. It started last year when Kjaer-Larsen and Loeve tried to board a bus—both of them with tickets. The driver kicked the terrier off and Kjaer-Larsen got hopping mad. So mad that he ended up with an assault conviction and a 20-day jail sentence. In Denmark, people convicted of minor offenses can choose to serve their sentences at a convalescent home. Last week, Kjaer-Larsen and Loeve turned up at jail to take their punishment. Officials drew the line at Loeve. Then the dog-lover got a notice from prison authorities asking him to come in again on Feb. 17—"without your dog."

The justice minister has promised to rule on the issue before the 17th. Copenhageners expect the minister to suggest a fine instead of prison—if only, as Reuters puts it, to get that dog off his back.

Mitchell Weber, Rookie Cop of 1974 in Richmond, Va., agreed to show a local television crew how routine a policeman's job can be. Both Weber and the news team from WKYC-TV got a lot more than they bargained for on Wednesday. Weber stopped two cars for license checks. As Weber approached a third car he found himself staring down the barrel of a gun. Shots. The car took off and Weber was after it. The car crashed and William Martin, 26, one of its two occupants, surrendered. The other man, Michael

Kenney, 30, who had escaped from a Florida jail with Martin, traded shots with police before slipping into a nearby house. There he held five persons hostage for three hours—including Laura Hall, the 87-year-old invalid sister of former U.S. Sen. Sam Ervin Jr., who slept through the ordeal. Finally, with more than 20 policemen surrounding the house and the TV crew still gridding away, Kenney surrendered to Det. Sgt. Charles Bennett. Said Weber, "I'm just glad it's all over."

In Washington, women employees of the Organization of American States asked Wednesday that Secretary-General Alejandro Orfila explain his "offensive and degrading" remarks about the women's movement. The Argentine diplomat had told an interviewer for The Washington Post that the movement "amuses me but it is ridiculous" because women "will be losing more than they are gaining." He said he never discussed such matters with feminists, who "are not my type." The OAS women said its charter stressed equal rights and that Orfila's position might block women from rising in the secretariat.

Following Orfila's Jan. 25 party for Jacqueline Onassis, it was disclosed that 16 members of the OAS permanent council had boycotted the event as "excessive."

And speaking of Mrs. Onassis: Ledebors, the British betting chain, is offering odds of 8 to 1 that she will marry Frank Sinatra in 1977. The firm was honest enough about its offer: "You realize it is the silly season at the moment, with horse-racing cut back with the weather and anything we can do to give punters a flutter is just what we do."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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